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Vol. LI. Augusta, Maine, Thursday Morning, February 1, 1883. Number 11.

Maine Farmer.

The Model American Merino.

We use the term "American" because we think it time that the word "Spanish" in connection with this breed of sheep were dropped. They have been in this country so long, have undergone so many changes and become so thoroughly acclimated that they are to all intents and purposes an American sheep. This breed has become very popular in several counties in this State, and their number is rapidly increasing. The main points urged in their favor, are hardiness, superior quality and quantity of their wool and their adaptation to our climate and pasture lands. Its Spanish ancestor was a smaller sheep than the American merino, with shorter staple, and much less hardy. The change produced in this animal by its long residence and careful breeding in this country, is even more marked than that in the Jersey cow, and the latter is very different from, and far superior to its ancestors in the Channel Island.

At a recent meeting of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, a paper was read by Peter Martin of New York, on the "American Merino," from which we extract such portions as relate to a description of the model sheep. In giving a description, he remarked that he made no reference to Delaine or Saxon, or to any other family of sheep. The American Merino is or should be, a distinct family or breed of sheep.

The head should represent that of the bull dog rather than that of the greyhound. It should be short, especially from the eye to nose; the shortness should be made up in breadth, giving good brain capacity, with courage and resoluteness to defend itself; less inclined to fright and more quiet in its habits. The short, thick head also gives a better grinding mill to masticate its food. The neck should be thick and muscular, especially back of the horns; medium in length, short rather than long, set well up on the shoulder, giving an "upheaded" appearance. The brisket should project well forward; points of shoulders should be wide apart, giving a broad breast tapering somewhat to top, setting well back and up, giving great depth from the brisket to the top of the shoulder. The top of the shoulder should be high and sharp rather than low and broad, especially in the ram at maturity; the fore-legs should not be placed too far on outer edge of shoulder but enough so as to give good space between. The leg should be straight to the foot. If the legs be placed on the extreme out-edge, with low, flat, upright shoulder, they become liable to slip-shoulder under fatiguing drives. The barrel should be round with sufficient depth to give internal organs full capacity. The back should be short and straight (from a point just back of the shoulder where there should be a slight drop,) to coupling. Hip and over loins should be broad; rump long, moderately sloping, holding thickness well back to the tail.

The hind-legs should stand wide apart, forming nearly a straight line from hip to foot. The legs should incline forward from the hock upward, and with proper folds running around behind, giving the legs the appearance of being straight in all positions. The legs should be short rather than long, with the foot standing straight forward. Measurements at this season would be of no value. The girth should be large back of the shoulders in proportion to other parts; it should stand as high at shoulder as at hip when matured, and should weigh from 140 to 150 lbs. for the ram, and from 100 to 110 lbs. for the ewe. Very large or very small animals of any kind are not desirable; the medium of its kind is the best and safest to breed from.

We believe we are standing on safe ground when we say that no American Merino breeder would wholly discard wrinkles or folds. The only difference existing is in reference to what extent and on what parts the animal should possess them. While the most radical ideas on this point require the entire animal covered with wrinkles, others holding different views do not care to have more than moderate folds on the lower part of the neck, or a mere dewlap, with slight folds at elbow, flank and tail. We take a medium ground, and believe it of great importance where the folds are located and to what extent they are present. There should be two or more wrinkles across the nose, a good cheek wrinkle starting immediately below the eye, running down connecting below the jaw, forming a pocket; from that to the shoulder there should be five prominent folds covering the entire neck, giving it the appearance of being nearly as large as the body. These folds should be light on top and increasing in size downward, connecting four or five inches below the neck, inclining forward from the top downward. Very low, pendulous folds may be considered a fancy point; they are of no value and are cumbersome to the animal; they draw back from the cheek, causing a lack of density of wool on such parts, a very desirable point. There should be one or two folds running across lower part of shoulder or fore-leg. There should be from six to eight more or less prominent folds from back of the shoulder to the flank, commencing at a point half way down the body, increasing in size downward, and extending under, covering the entire underside. The first fold back of the fore-leg should be more prominent, connecting below with the fold running across the fore-leg, thus forming a cover at open space at elbow; also one or two folds running around the tail connecting with folds running forward and down the thigh and flank; a few disconnected ones along the side of the hip. Folds should run down and across the hind-leg, overlapping to the hock. The upper part of the body, back of the shoulders to the hip, should be free from wrinkles or folds.

It may be asked what value there is in wrinkles. It is a well authenticated fact that they indicate thickness and abundance of fleece; were it not for this, no intelligent breeder would tolerate them. We experience no difficulty in obtaining a desirable fleece on the upper part of the body, hence no necessity for wrinkles—it is the weak points usually found on the plain sheep that want bracing up. Wrinkles covering the back and upper part of the body, growing less as they approach the lower side, with smooth underside, are an unmitigated nuisance. They indicate a tight hide, more jar hairs, less oil on underside and neck and liability to be deceptive in weight of fleece."

The fleece should cover all parts with an even length, thickness and quality, except outer edge of folds; the front face should be clear of wool to a point one and a half or two inches below the eye, and be covered with short, fine velvety hair. There should be as little space at the elbow and under flank as is compatible with the free movements of the legs; below the knee and hock the wool should not be as long, but well set. The nose should be clear of tan or black spots, hoofs and horns also. We believe that density of fleece is of the first importance, especially for the stock ram. Length and quality, like the size, should be medium, from 2¼ to 2¾ inches in length, the latter for the ewe, and as fine as is compatible with the greatest amount of good wool. We have never been able to learn that very fine wools are of more value to the manufacturer except to a few who make a specialty of fine doeskins and broadcloths, which the American Merino is not adapted to growing. We should guard against a tendency to go too far the other way; we cannot afford to grow a mere blanket or carpet wool on our sheep. The fleece should open up and down in seams. The outer surface should be dark, opening to a buff or cream color rather than white; it should show a distinct crimp from the roots to the outer end.

The Wool Market.

The late issue of Walter Brown & Company's circular gives a brief retrospect of the trade in wool for the past year. It appears that, though the most satisfactory results were not obtained by handlers of this staple, the experience gained will be valuable in the future. For the first five months of the year, there was little change in the market from 1881, but in the succeeding month, owing to the expectation of the new clip, consumers of raw material hesitated in purchasing, and concessions were the order of the day until the clip had been marketed. During the first summer months there was a ready purchase by manufacturers, and a feeling of activity was displayed, but the arrival of large purchasers from the interior, caused an unexpected falling off of orders for goods, and there was wanting that buoyancy expected.

The fall trade also failed to meet expectations, and a dull and depressed trade has prevailed since October. The general tone of the market during December showed no variation, and liberal concessions were necessary on the part of manufacturers, where they desired to close any lines before the new year.

Farmers' Institute at Brunswick.

A Farmers' Institute, under the auspices of the Maine Board of Agriculture, was held at Skating-rink Hall, in Brunswick, on Tuesday of last week. There were present of the Board, Mr. C. H. Cobb of Poland, Mr. W. W. Harris of Cumberland, Mr. S. L. Holbrook of Brunswick, Hon. E. W. Stetson of Damariscotta, and Secretary Gilbert. The morning was dreadfully cold, the mercury on our arrival indicating seventeen degrees below zero. Under these circumstances, if the meeting had proved a failure, it would have been no great discredit to the farmers of Sagadahoc county, but they appear to recognize no such word as fail, and we counted upwards of sixty in the hall, in the forenoon, and the attendance was larger in the afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Holbrook of the Board; a few preliminary remarks were made by Secretary Gilbert, and then Mr. C. H. Cobb addressed the meeting on the subject of "Sweet Corn Culture." Mr. Cobb has been engaged in raising sweet corn for canning purposes for seventeen years, and of course has had quite a varied experience. At first he hauled his corn twenty-two miles to find a canning factory; then one was erected within twelve miles, which seemed quite near, and finally one was built in Minot, less than two miles from him, in which he is part owner. From the small beginning in Oxford county, nearly twenty years ago, Mr. Cobb remarked that the business of raising sweet corn for canning purposes, had become a very important one in nearly all the corn-growing sections of the State. Maine-raised sweet corn is regarded by packers as superior to that grown in any other part of the country. Our soil and climate develop a sweeter and better flavored product than is found elsewhere, and consequently it commands a higher price.

When the business was first introduced into Maine, a higher price was paid for it than now, and packers who then engaged in the business became rich. But the business increased until the markets became glutted, and many thought the prices offered were unremunerative. Up to within three or four years there had been no foreign market. But now the value of the product has come to be appreciated across the water, and a market is opened for all we can produce. Up to this time there have been only three large packing firms in Maine, and since the failure of J. Winslow Jones, there are only two, namely, Burnham and Morrill and the Portland Packing Company. These are reliable companies, and besides, there are many small companies and private individuals engaged more or less in corn packing. It requires the same kind of soil to produce sweet corn that it does yellow, and the same cultivation. A warm loamy or sandy soil, is best adapted to the maize plant. Sweet corn is less liable to germinate than yellow, and in curing it for seed, the ears should not be allowed to come in contact as they are then liable to sweat and be injured. In planting, an allowance should be made for damaged kernels; if too many plants come up in a hill, it is easy to pull up the surplus ones, but if there are too few and you are obliged to plant over, the two plantings will not come to maturity at the same time, and there will be a loss.

His experience of seventeen years goes to show that there is much more profit in growing sweet corn than yellow and that it is the best cash crop he can raise. Every farmer must have some crop that he can turn readily into cash, and he knows of no crop better than this. The planter knows beforehand, the price that he will receive, and take one year with another, it is as sure as any Maine crop. The prices offered this year by the leading packing firms are the same as last, namely, 3½ cents per pound for a can of 26 ounces, which is just equal to two dollars per one hundred pounds. He thinks with the present prospect of a good foreign market, they could afford to pay more, but this is all they offer. Mr. Cobb showed by reference to the census that the average yield of yellow corn in Maine for the five years ending with 1880, was 35 bushels, and that its value was twenty-five dollars. During the same years at 3 cents per can of twenty-seven ounces, the average per acre of sweet corn was $32.75. In the factory at Minot last year, the average paid was $56 per acre. The meanest acre paid $17, and the best $104-37. The average balance in favor of sweet corn for five years, in his section is $15 per acre, and this does not include the extra value of the fodder. The fodder on an acre of sweet corn is worth an acre of good hay. It comes at a time when pastures are dry and short of feed. He feeds what he wants in the late summer and early fall, and the balance he packs in the mow with alternate layers of straw. He never puts any salt upon it as he has found it much more liable to mould and rot. Sweet corn fodder is richer than that of yellow corn, and then the latter loses much of its value in ripening before the corn is ripe enough to cut.

He applied his manure to heavy soils by spreading it broadcast, and used superphosphate in the hill; about 4½ cords of manure and 260 pounds of superphospate to the acre. Last year, he took an acre of poor, sandy land and applied $12 worth of chemicals and raised $37. From 8 acres of sweet corn fodder he has kept this winter, 18 cows, 2 oxen and two young animals. He feeds all his straw to his stock. He formerly planted the Crosby and the Allen varieties, but the latter has become poor and he has supplied its place by the Planters' Favorite. As compared with all other crops, sweet corn stands ahead, both for profit and as a ready cash crop.

Mr. W. W Harris was then called and spoke very briefly. He said he had no figures to show, and it was not necessary as these had been shown by Mr. Cobb. The question is, what were we raising before the sweet corn industry was established? Compare the prices that we received for what we then raised, with what we are receiving for sweet corn, and we get at all the information we really want. When a farmer has no surplus crops it makes little difference to him what the prices are, but when he has crops to sell, it makes all the difference in the world. He had received $250 for two acres of sweet corn, but it was when sweet corn was higher and the cans smaller. The question for us to determine is, can we at present prices make more money in raising sweet corn than in growing other crops? He thinks if properly cultivated, the balance is largely in favor of the corn. But we make it too expensive by putting too much hand labor into its cultivation. We should use the planter, the Thomas smoothing harrow and the horse-hoe, and make them our main reliance.

Mr. Harris said that he put his manure upon the land when he has it to put on. He never composts stable manure and always spreads it broadcast. When spread upon the snow in winter, he finds more of it in the crop the next season than when it is applied in the spring. He thinks nothing material in the manure is lost by evaporation. His help was probably hauling out dressing that day.

The first exercise in the afternoon was a talk by Mr. Gilbert on "Feeding vs. Selling Hay," which has been delivered elsewhere and been reported in these columns. Mr. Gowell of the State College farm, who was advertised to speak on "Hired Help on the Farm," was not present.

Mr. S. L. Holbrook of Brunswick, read a brief but very excellent paper on "Elements of success." The points which he made as contributing to success in farming, were: First, the farmer must be an honest man; avoid all deception in business and live up to the golden rule; second, he must bend all his energies in the direction of his work, and the speaker cited signal instances where this had been accomplished by those engaged in other pursuits; third, untiring vigilance in looking after everything pertaining to the farm; fourth, system, improvement and study: fifth, economy, and especially of time; mills work eleven hours per day, mechanics ten; if all farmers will work ten hours a day, the State will soon "bud and blossom as the rose;" sixth, farmers should follow no fashions, but should act independently. Another element is contentment with his lot in life, and lastly seek higher and still higher attainments.

The young man starting out on a farm should make up his mind to be an honest man. He should be a prudent man. No farmer should cheat the soil and then try to cheat in selling it, such a farmer is sure to fail. The honest farmer shall "Stand before Kings." Industry and vigilence are other elements of success. The buildings must be looked after. Weeds in the fields creep in rapidly. The orchard needs close attention. The water supply and fences call for industry and vigilance. Study and research are other elements of success. Economy is a great factor in success, time is money. The calls of fashion are a drain on the farmers resources. The farmer should strike out on the line of simplicity, economy and sincerity. We must seek elevation in our calling, we must strive to work higher and higher.

Paper by E. W. Stetson, member from Lincoln county, on village and farm embellishment; he would change this somewhat and talk on how shall we keep the boys at home on the farm; read a poem illustrating the point; wishes to impress, that what exists in the boy's heart for fun must be met somehow or other. After the boy has toiled all day, he must have recreation. We are wise to meet it so as to check him aright. Social games must be allowed. Home must be made pleasant and attractive. It will do him good to participate with him sometime. If he is driven to seek his amusements clandestinely, it will be improperly sought every time; give the boy social privileges with companions at home; give him a bit of land to cultivate and its proceeds, a steer or colt to raise for himself; turn their affections toward the farm; cultivate in them a love for farm life.

Rev. H. P. Nichols spoke of his love for farm life. American life to be rejuvenated, must go back closer to mother earth; related the fable of Antæus and Hercules. Spoke of the village improvement society here in Brunswick. Beauty has hitherto been too little prized; it is coming to be more and more prised; beautiful things have uses; beauty is of value; we love to have it in our buildings, in the lay of the land and landscape; in our growing crops. Happiness comes from beauty. Spoke of the flower missions in our cities; their great use and value; political economy is seeing the use of beauty in its effect upon the people. If you don't make young people happy on the farms, they will go away to the cities, and likely to ruin. They must find beauty in farm life and surroundings; wonders if the old country parlor with its pictures in worsted of the girl standing by an urn overshadowed by a yew tree over her, is not going out of fashion. The objects of art and adornment are cheap; all may have many of them. We want attractive objects about us. Spoke of Bro. Tenney's zeal and fearlessness in advocating useful, and reproving harmful things regarding the village; is deserving much credit for his honorable, able and manly course. We are educating public opinion; we are all helping educate public opinion. Let us be careful to educate it aright. Nothing comes without endeavor that is of value.

A. G. Tenney, editor, *Brunswick Telegraph*, spoke of the custom of hogs running in streets of cities in the south, years ago; also in Boston and New York. Cows used to run at large here in the streets. Kept at this nuisance through the paper until it was done away with. Trees have been trimmed up and grass mown. We have too many trees in some instances; too much shade makes sickness. Have one mall and hope soon to have another. Water here is generally poor, attention should be turned to a pure supply. Drainage needs attention here; drainage has done wonders in some spots; it would if extended, promote the health and beauty of the village. Farm improvement is a subject that demands our best thought. Spoke of Mr. Holbrook's improvements. Farm drainage is an important subject; imperfect drainage causes much sickness on farms. Wells are too often situated in swales, and receive drainage. Wealth is desirable to make beautiful and healthy homes with. Believes farming a lucrative calling, rightly pursued.

John Furbush said that we must often sacrifice beauty to utility, but not as often as is done. Don't think farm embellishment is enough prized or practiced. In travelling the country over, sees much that might be bettered. The poverty of the poor man is his destruction. More farmers sons and daughters are driven from home by lack of inside attractions, rather than outside. Too many think they cannot afford to take a good agricultural paper. A cheap political paper is often taken, if any. The large class of farmers are storing themselves and families in the line of good agricultural reading. Good reading is a great thing, too much cheap trash, with chromo thrown in, is patronized.

Secretary Gilbert in closing the evenings exercises, said that the embellishing of our surroundings needs more attention than we are apt to give it. Can see that rapid changes are being made, and in nearly or quite all sections of the State. The forests are being removed from the roadsides. Trees are planted, fields out to meet the road bed; bushes are eradicated, better barns, better houses, and better buildings are everywhere seen from year to year. Maine leads every state and every county in the world in good farm buildings. Why erect fences to separate your village lots from each other and the streets? Open your grounds to public view. There is ample room for village improvement societies, and for these societies themselves to improve. The farm houses are fast improving; they are greatly improved already.

Notes.

The London Times frankly acknowledges that Great Britain has become dependent upon the United States in the matter of cotton, meal and breadstuffs. It says: "The country of which within recent memory we were childishly and vindictively jealous, now proves to be the country by which, to a great extent, we live. It sends us corn by the hundreds of shiploads. Its beef competes with our, or rather becomes ours, and is sold at our native prices under the hands of our enterprising English butchers." With such a market how important that American farmers should learn to produce goods best adapted for British consumption. We are indeed fortunate to be able to exchange our surplus farm products for the gold of Europe.

Now is the time to select seeds for the coming season. A little later there will be much hurry to do the pressing work, and any labor like that of selecting the needed seeds for spring sowing and planting, should not be delayed. It is important that only the best seed be sown, and to this end much attention should be given. A great many weeds are unintentionally sown with the various field and garden seeds. The number of weeds sometimes sold with that of clover is very large. In this way Eastern weeds have been introduced into Western Counties. It is not an easy matter to detect some of the weeds, and therefore the farmer should buy where he feels certain that only pure seed is sold. The seed should be free from "foul stuff." Let every farmer now see that such seed is at hand when seed time comes.

"Science in Farming, a Text Book on the Principles of Agriculture, Including a Treatise on Agriculture and Chemistry, Designed for Schools, Granges, Farmers' Clubs, and for Farmers and their Families, by R. S. Thompson." The above is the title of a book just published by the Farmers' *Advance*, at Springfield, Ohio. It comes highly recommended by several of the Professors of our leading agricultural colleges, by J. J. Woodman, Master of the National Grange, and by many others who have examined it. The Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, says he carries a copy in his pocket for reference, when on his lecturing trips. The price is one dollar per copy. We will furnish it, to those desiring it, at the publisher's price.

We call the special attention of our readers this week to the first of a series of articles on the Dentition of Domesticated Animals, by Geo. H. Bailey, Veterinary Surgeon. They are not only very interesting but of general practical value to stockmen. Also, see Dr. Bailey's advertisement in this issue.

A note from the venerable David Barrows of Saco, aged 88 years, encloses his subscription for the current year. He has been a subscriber a long time, and his affection for the FARMER seems to increase with his years. Such friends are friends indeed.

Mr. James J. H. Gregory the well-known Seedsman and Florist, at Marblehead, Mass., is out with his annual catalogue of warranted Vegetable, Flower and Grain seeds for 1883. Mr. Gregory is a veteran in the business, and his goods have proved to be thoroughly reliable. The catalogue will be sent free on application.

Those having spare copies of Maine Board of Agriculture report, for any year preceding 1878, will confer a favor by communicating with J. W. Lang, Room 18, State House, Augusta. L.

C. K. Colony of Keene N. H., in his letter of Oct. 25, says: "The Osborn Plow Sulky turned that lot the smoothest and best of any piece of land he ever plowed.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Comparative Dentition of Domesticated Animals.

HOW TO TELL THE HORSES AGE, ETC.

Teeth vary with the animal in number, size, form, structure, position, and attachment, but while their mode of development, and general disposition are identical in all our domesticated animals, the external conformation of these organs present notable differences, the study of which offer the greatest interest to the naturalist, so that an anatomist may truly say, "Give me the tooth of an animal, and I will tell you its habits and structure." Thus in herbivora, where grinding is necessary, the molars partake of the character of a mill stone, their table surface being rough and flat. In carnivora, where tearing is requisite, the molars are sharp, pointed and serrate; in omnivora, where the food is general, the teeth are mixed. Each tooth consists of three anatomical parts: the body, or crown, which is free of the gums, the grinding surface of which is the table, the cervix, or neck, the part invested by the gums, and the fang or root, which is inserted into the socket, or alveola cavity of the maxillary bone. The teeth of the horse are fixed in the jaws, and ranged one against the other in such a way as to form two parabolic arches opening behind, and interrupted on each side by what is called the interdental space. Those teeth in which are placed altogether in front, at the middle of the dental arches, are named incisors, or incisine teeth, while the designation of molars is given to those which occupy the lateral parts and extremeties of the dental arches. The tushes, or canines, implanted in the interdental spaces of the horse, are generally lacking in the mare, and when found are rarely so strong as in the male. The lower canines are much nearer to the incisors than in the upper jaw, the difference in position in the jaws not allowing of any friction between them.

The canines are never shed, and grow but once. In all living animals except man, there is an inderdental space, the human teeth being the only ones that are level and uninterruptedly touch each other. The dentition of the adult horse is composed of 40 tee h, 6 incisors, 2 canines, or tusks, and 12 molars being distributed in each jaw, as follows:

$$\text{Incisors, } \frac{6}{6}; \text{ Canines, } \frac{1-1}{1-1}; \text{ Molars, } \frac{6-6}{6-6} = 40.$$

The incisors are arranged in the segment of a circle, the pincers, or nippers, being the two middle or central teeth, the intermediate, or lateral, the next, the corners occupying the extremities of the semicircle. The particular forms successively assumed by the dental table in consequence of friction, and pushing outwards of these teeth, is made use of to determine the age of the horse, even when the progress of wear has caused the effacement of the external dental cavity, which cavity terminates by a conical cul-de-sac, or infundibulum, which descends into the substance of the tooth. The mark of this external dental cavity is always surrounded by what is known as the central enamel. The central pair are the largest, and the upper incisors the longest, in some cases overlapping, constituting a parrot mouth, so formed that the upper jaw projects considerably beyond the lower; so much so, that the inferior incisive teeth, instead of meeting their opponents, sometimes come in contact, when the mouth is shut, with the bars of the palate, while the teeth of the upper jaw have no opposing surface. The molars meet by inclined planes, instead of coming in contact by level surfaces, and in such a way that the internal border is higher that the external, in the inferior molars, while the opposite takes place in the superior. The free portion of the upper molars are nearly square, and present two grooves on their external surface, while the lower molars are longer than they are wide, and have only one groove. The teeth rub on each other and present a surface composed of materials varying in density and hardness, so as to insure a constantly rough surface for the purpose of grinding.

When a molar cuts the gum it has no distinct fang, only a square root thrice as long as the body, but as the teeth grow the fangs develope. The molars of the two jaws present a singular variety of roots. In the molars terminating the arcades, either above or below or at the extremeties of these, there are three, while the intermediate molars of the upper jaws have four, and the lower molars only two fangs. Sometimes supplementary molars, or wolf teeth, appear anterior to the first molar. They have little resemblance to the others and are usually shed with the milk teeth. It was believed for a long time that the molars of Solipeds were all permanent teeth. Bourgelat, when he founded the French Veterinary Schools, was of the same opinion, and was only convinced when Tenon had proved by specimens in 1770 that the first three of each arcade was temporary. All animals, man included, have two successive periods of dentition; the first, composed of a certain number of teeth designated temporary or milk teeth, which are soon shed and give place to others which are stronger and more solid. The second, which are not replaced, are named persistent or permanent teeth. The milk teeth are whiter than the permanent, and have distinct necks, the neck of the latter being only conventional. The first dentition comprises the incisors and three anterior molars only, the canine teeth and the three posterior molars being permanent. The latter teeth, those of the second dentition, offer in their development a common but very remarkable character, rarely met with in other animals. They are thrust up from the alveola during the entire life of the animal, to replace the surfaces worn off by friction; so that the crown is formed successively by the various portions of the fang, each of which issue in its turn from the alveola cavity. The molar teeth are rarely looked at in determining the age of the horse, but they furnish valuable corroborative evidence on certain occasions, especially with young animals, and serve to confirm or negative the opinion expressed as to the animal age.

Prior to eight years the changes and appearances of the incisive teeth are very regular. Their margin are distinguished into anterior and posterior, and it is by the wear of these margins that the surface of friction is formed, and in the centre of which is the longitudinal groove, or infundibulum, which persists during a certain period of time, and most readily determines the age of the animal. This infundibulum, or date mark, in a tooth which is not in wear is about an inch deep, one-third of it wearing away each year. For example, the permanent central incisors are up and on the wear. At three years, as the date cavity wears away one-third each year, the animal must therefore be six years of age when the mark vanishes from the central incisors; the same is true of the lateral incisors, they are up at four, and the mark has disappeared at seven, and the corners are up at five, and the mark is gone at eight. At this time the marks of the incisive teeth are popularly supposed to have disappeared and the animal is aged. The foal is usually born with four incisors, the central pair above and below, and twelve temporary molars, three on either side of each jaw. In about six weeks the second pair, or lateral incisors, are cut, when time is allowed for the jaws to grow, and by nine months the corner incisors protude, and gradually grow until the animal is a year old, when all the colt incisors are in full use and their tables in opposition. About this time, or a little later, four permanent molars, the fourth in position above and below at either side, come up, and the yearling colt, in addition to all the temporary incisors, has 16 molars, consisting of 12 milk and 4 permanent ones.

A little prior to two years of age, preparations are made for cutting the second 4 permanent molars, the fifth on either side of the jaw, and the two years old foal has thus 12 milk incisors and 20 molars, 12 being temporary and 8 permanent. At about two years and nine months the permanent central incisors are seen protruding through the gums, and preparations are also made for shedding the first and second temporary molars, and replacing them by permanent ones. So that a three year old colt has up and in wear 4 permanent and 8 temporary incisors, and 16 permanent Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5, and 4 temporary No. 3 molars. At three years and a half to four years, the lateral temporary incisors change, as the central ones did the year before, and the permanent lateral incisors are up and in wear by the time the animal is four years old. The third and last temporary molars are now replaced by permanent ones, and at the same time, or a little later, the sixth and final permanent molars of each jaw are cut, so that at four years of age the colt has 8 permanent and 4 temporal corner incisors, and all the permanent molars, 24 in number. The tushes are also generally cut between the fourth and fifth year, their appearance, however, being somewhat inconstant. Between four years and a half and five, the same change ensues in the corner milk teeth as took place in the lateral ones the year before, and at five years all the permanent incisors are up and level with the others; the tushes and all the molars are in full wear, and the colt having a full mouth of permanent teeth becomes a horse, and the filly a mare.

I can recall two or three instances within my experience with horses, where there was no doubt but what a full mouth was exhibited in a four year old colt. The trotting mare "Brunette," by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, was a prominent example of this, she was matched to trot a race, as a four year old, and showed a full mouth, and the affidavits of the breeder and owner to be produced, when it was conclusively proved she was but four years of age. Another case was shown to me last fall at the Maine State Fair, of a very full mouth in the chestnut colt, Report, entered in the four year old stakes. The colt was protested and did not start, although his owner and breeder stoutly maintained he was but four years of age, and offered to make oath to it. It is a well known fact that among high-bred cattle the period of dentition is much more advanced in them than in our native or coarse bred ones, so much so, that the fact has given rise to tables of early and late dentition, and I can also understand how a colt's growth can be forced, on the hot-house principle, to make him appear a year older than he really was, but such instances will always be very rare.

Although the so called period of teething may be said to be terminated at the fifth year, yet we must recollect it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that in the horse there is a process of growth going on in the teeth through the remainder of life; so that in fact at no period can the animal be said to be exempt from the influence of dentition. This accounts for lampas appearing in old as well as young horses, and furnishes strong proof that the swelling and feverish conditions of the bars of the mouth is dependent upon operations going on in the teeth, and upon that cause alone. The cutting of the tushes, which may be called the eye-teeth of children, also costs the constitution more derangement than the cutting of all the other teeth put together; on which account, no doubt, it is that the period from the third to the fifth year proves so critical a one with the domesticated horse. For during the third and fourth year it will be noticed the three years old cuts 4 incisors and 8 molars, and the four years old cuts 4 incisor and 8 molar and 4 canine teeth. Cattle suffer most between the second and third year, for included within two and three years of age they cut 12 incisor and 16 molar teeth.

At six years of age the infundibulum or mark is worn out of the central incisors of the lower jaw, and at seven the mark is effaced from the lateral incisors, the tushes also become rounded at their apex, and the upper corner teeth often appear notched, in consequence of their being broader than the lower ones, the outer corners not being in wear. At eight years all the date marks are obliterated from the lower incisors, and they are on a level. Their forms now change, and the shape of the wearing surface of the tooth becomes of the greatest importance in determining the age of old horses. The tables become oval instead of oblong, then round, and finally triangular. Girard notes that at eight years the central lower incisors become oval, the lateral pair at nine, and the corner ones at ten. At ten, also the central teeth have assumed a roundish form, the lateral ones at eleven, the corner pair at twelve, at which time the central enamel surrounding the external dental cavity, has disappeared from all the lower incisors. At fourteen the central incisors are becoming triangular, at fifteen the lateral, and at sixteen the corner incisors are becoming, and at seventeen are quite triangular. After this the incisors steadily flatten, converge, become narrower, and protrude straighter from the receding jaw. Above eight years of age many rely on the upper incisors, maintaining that the mark is gone from the central incisors at nine, out of the lateral pair at ten, and out of the corners at eleven, while others aver that the marks of the upper incisors take two years to wear out, and is gone from this central pair at ten, from the lateral ones at twelve, and from all the upper incisors at fourteen. I am of the opinion that but little reliance can be placed upon any mark of the upper incisors, and they are much more difficult to examine, in determining the age of the animal.

To make the changes in the teeth more readily comprehended, I give the following summary. To begin with the incisors, we find that at one year old the foal has all his temporary incisors up and on the wear, and I have seen this mouth mistaken for a five years old, especially in ponies, as the table surfaces there resemble those of the permanent teeth. When the colt is coming three, the central milk incisors are shed, and the permanent ones appear; when coming four the lateral milk incisors give way to permanent ones, and when coming five the same change takes place in the corners, the tushes also come up by this time and the colt has a full mouth. The colt has three temporary molars in each jaw at birth, and when one year old he cuts his first permanent molar, and when two years old the second permanent molar. When he is coming three the first and second temporary molars are shed and replaced by permanent ones, when

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, February 1, 1883.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Collectors' Notices.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in Waldo County during February.

MR. C. S. AYER will call upon our subscribers in Androscoggin and Oxford Counties during February.

MR. H. G. ELLIS of Fairfield, will call upon our subscribers in West Kennebec during January and February. Mr. Ellis succeeds Mr. Taber as one of our travelling agents.

Constitutional Prohibition.

We presume that it is inevitable that the amendment to the constitution, forever prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors (except for medicinal and mechanical purposes) within the limits of this State, will receive the requisite two-thirds majority in the legislature, and will be submitted to the popular vote. The party in power is pledged to this by its platform, and it is asked for by thousands of men and women in the State, who have flooded the legislature with their petitions. Although the people of Maine, in various ways, have given their verdict in this matter at the ballot box, they can be trusted to pronounce upon it again. Questions upon which there is any dispute may always safely be left to the people. If twenty years of experience in the enforcement of the prohibitory law, should prove it to be a failure, it is for the people to say so at the polls, and every good citizen who has at heart the welfare of the State, will abide the result. If, on the other hand, they decide that it has been a beneficent law—as we believe it has—and in most places in the State has been enforced honestly and impartially, with results that have either stopped the sale of liquor or sent it into the dark corners, and conferred blessings upon humanity by removing the temptations to drink,—then they will give their verdict in accordance with the facts.

The memory of a good many of us extends at least over thirty years, and he must be as blind as a bat who does not see that in this matter there has been great improvement in the right direction. Then, there were numerous distilleries and breweries within the limits of the State. We sent to the West Indias the products of our pine forests, and what did we receive in exchange? West India Rum, and molasses for our distillers to manufacture into New England Rum. So that in reality our magnificent pine forests were turned down the throats of the people. Better would it have been to burn the lumber, and save the ashes on the land. Now, there is no such traffic, and the distilleries have had their foundations knocked out from under them. Trade with other portions of the world has taken a new departure, and our products are sent to foreign nations in exchange for commodities that are a blessing, rather than a bane. At our commercial centres, like Portland, Bath and Bangor, large warehouses are erected for legitimate trade, and not as storehouses for barrels and puncheons and hogsheads of liquor.

We remember the time when nearly every farmer drank—some moderately, some to excess. The "hired man" would be discontented and soon throw up his situation, if his "regular grog" were cut off. The first load of hay was always carted to the market and sold to procure grog to deal out to the men while cutting the rest. Many a man has come to market with a load of the spare products of his little farm, and returned home boozy, with but little if any money to show for the sales. Now it is rare to find a farmer who drinks; total abstinence is the rule, and drinking the exception. The man who drinks is not wanted on the farm to-day, and the products and property of the farmer are not now poured down the farmer's throat in fiery liquids. The change is seen in his well cultivated acres, his neat and tidy dwelling, and the surroundings of comfort and even luxury. Then, the store at the cross-roads—and what cross-road without a store?—was a groggery. The bar room in the country tavern became a reproach. To-day the cross-road store does not sell rum, and it is not sold in the villages and country places of the State. Nothing is seen of the taverns but the old sign-posts. Ride out of Augusta, forty or fifty miles, straight into the country, and you won't find a rum shop the entire route. People as a general thing have given up their drinking habits, and the rising generation is coming up without contracting these habits. At hotels, liquors are banished from the bill of fare; public dinners and banquets are served without liquors. This would have been impossible thirty years ago. In our homes liquors are rarely tendered as an act of hospitality. How changed from thirty years ago, when it was considered mean not to treat a friend who called. We remember that thirty years ago every workman in the printing offices of Augusta, from the foreman down to the devil, drank. After paying the board bill, the remaining wages of the fortnight were squandered at the saloons and in the drink shops. This is a fact that any printer conversant with the facts will readily admit. What a change has taken place? In thirty years the number of printers in Augusta has doubled; we are acquainted with the most of them, and do not know one who habitually drinks liquor as a beverage. And what is true of the printer's profession will hold good of other occupations and professions in life. As a rule, the people are not drinking liquor.

We do not claim that prohibition has done all this—moral suasion and public sentiment have been mighty engines of power that has pushed toddy to the wall—but prohibition has been a grand foundation on which to stand while exercising the agencies of moral suasion, and it has been a powerful influence to back up public sentiment. And we desire to impress upon those who are favoring and voting for constitutional prohibition, that while it will perhaps more thoroughly and permanently settle the question in Maine, it will not end the contest between temperance and intemperance, and will be no more powerful for practical purposes than a common statute. Behind it there must set the strong and effective currents of an intelligent public sentiment, the persistent work of the church, the platform, the school, the home. Without enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of these agencies, this and every good cause must languish, and the law be nothing more than a dead letter, whether recorded as a constitutional amendment or as a statutory provision.

Rev. J. F. Bartlett, formerly of Augusta, who for some two years has been pastor of the Baptist church at Fairville, N. B., has received and accepted a call from the Leinster Street Baptist church, St. John, N. B., at a salary of $1500. This is one of the most important fields in the Province. Mr. Bartlett's success at Fairville has been wonderful; the church has more than doubled its membership, and he leaves them united, hopeful and prosperous.

The "Hired Girl" Question.

We have three communications on this vexed and vexing subject, and will let the writers tell their own story:

MR. EDITOR: I noticed in an article in the MAINE FARMER of Dec. 14th, about "hired help," they wanted to know why our American girls decline to do housework. For my part, I think there are a great many reasons. First, hired help are considered beneath those that hire them; second, they are denied all privileges of enjoyment, (with the exception of a few); third, they are considered as only a drudge to wash and mend, sweep and dust, fret their lives out over a hot cook stove with the thermometer up at 100°, while Mrs.—— sits in the parlor, then comes to the table finds fault because the bread is heavy, steak tough, faults too many to mention. Just let them go out themselves and try a while; guess they won't do any better than that "girl of mine." How often have I heard that term used. I will here add, once in a while you will find an exception; sometimes there are those who treat you as their equals. A few years ago I worked for a lady in ——, quite a large family in all. It did seem sometimes as if I never could do enough to half satisfy her. Come night she would say, "Oh, if I had only done this, or mended that—why it don't seem as if we have done anything." That did not make me feel any better, and I was glad when I left. A year or so after, I worked for Mrs. W——, in the thriving town of M——. What a difference in the two! Mrs. W—— was just as good as she could be. When hurried about my work she would come out and help. If I burned the top of the pie crust, let my steam kettle go dry, not a cross word did she give but always just so pleasant and ready to praise my work when it was done. I think I shall always remember her with love. Girls, you who work out, just stand up for your rights. We are not one half independent enough.

CONNIE.

Pleasant Ridge.

MR. EDITOR: I can say as others have, that my father has taken the FARMER ever since I can remember, and since the women began to write, I have wanted to write a little a good many times, but thought I was not qualified for it. But lately I thought I would write, and if it is not what I should be, I want it to go into the waste basket. I am an American girl and have worked out (as we call it) some. The first place I worked at was the best, and I wondered why girls rather go into mills and shops. If I had been that lady's sister, she could not have used me any better. I worked there a long time and was as one of the family. But I have been in different places since, and I think the majority of the people who hire, want a girl that they can use like a thrashing machine, and when they cannot stand it any longer, they tell them to go, and hunt for another place, and scold because girls cannot do any more work; and I know that if one does a good deal of work, some of it has to be slighted, and then they get talked about. I have got so I cannot work hard all day, nor could I when I first commenced to work out, but they want the work all done at once or I can go. So I have decided I won't work out any more unless it is where I am acquainted. Now I do not wonder that girls had rather do almost anything than to drudge in somebody's kitchen from 5 o'clock in the morning until they can hardly stand. I am sure if girls got better wages that they would be more willing to work. Twenty-five cents a day is pretty small, and to be used mean too. That is what they get up here, and I don't wonder they go somewhere else. I am thankful that there are some good places to work, and I have found some of them. But hired girls in general have some ills to put up with as those who hire. My mother brought me up to do my work well, and I think that housework is the healthiest work, if I don't get too much awful hard work. You cannot find American girls that can do as much work as our mothers could when young. We have not lived on such food, nor worn clothing made as they used to.

Aroostook County. AMERICA.

MR. EDITOR: When, without reference to causes, I called attention through the FARMER, to the well known fact, that the time appeared to have come when we must look outside of home circles for some, at least, of our help, and queried through what channel or agency Nova Scotia or Swedish girls could be obtained, I had no thought of provoking a discussion on "The Hired Girl Question," yet it may timely, and perhaps beneficial. Following the different writers upon this subject, I am prepared to endorse, in part, the sentiments of each, but not fully those of either, believing that the real cause of the so called "trouble," has not been alluded to. I wish it understood that I advocate fraternal feelings of out and in door help, with pay commensurate with the value received, believing that the woman who efficiently performs a man's labor in the schoolroom, counting-room, sales-room, or elsewhere, should receive a man's pay.

"Pro Bono Publico" discourses very fluently to show on what conditions of good treatment, liberal pay, &c., there need be no want of indoor help; but I have to object on the ground, that where a thing does not now exist, there cannot be a present supply. Fifty years ago, when a schoolboy, and later when teaching in different towns, it was a rare thing to find a school, in a well settled town, with less than twenty-five scholars, they usually numbered from thereabouts up to fifty, sixty or more. In those days, I never heard of any lack of indoor help; girls were then getting from fifty cents to one dollar per week for housework. That of our schools today, and during the past decade? Do they, in the then well settled towns, register more than half the number of scholars now, that they did forty or fifty years ago? Look at the march of improvement in the last half century, in which the sons and daughters of Maine have not been backward in playing their part. In which State of our grand Republic do we not now find them? Now, the iron horse stands harnessed to his long train of coaches, ready to take you, your friends, and all your personal effects, and as many more as wish to go, to almost any part of our domain. Look at the factories of almost every kind, cotton, woolen, straw, watch and others, gaged in education, the arts, scientific and professional pursuits are increasing. You bear in mind how small it is after our best domestics become mistresses of their profession, well skilled in cookery and all the arts of housekeeping, that they are called to be mistresses of their own homes, that room of the hotel assisted by the members of his staff and their wives. The large dining room of the hotel was cleared for dancing and was elaborately draped and festooned with flags and streamers. This was the scene of festivities, dancing to the music of Pullen's Orchestra being kept up to a late hour. Gov. Robie leading off in the first dance. The gentlemen were in full dress, and the toilets of the ladies were rich almost beyond comparison. We shall not undertake the hazardous task of describing them. Soon the legislative party will come off, and then there will be another grand display.

PRESS ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the Maine Press Association was held in this city last Thursday and Friday, and was well attended. The following officers were chosen: President, Wm. B. Lapham; Vice President, Wm. S. Gilman, Howard Owen, John M. Adams; Secretary, Joseph Wood; Treasurer, Joseph A. Homan; Corresponding Secretary, W. O. Fuller; Executive Committee, Peleg O. Vickery, Geo. S. Rowell, K. M. Dunbar. New members admitted: C. A. Pilsbury, *Belfast Journal*; Manley H. Pike, *New Age*; G. H. Knowlton, *Farmington Journal*. At the literary exercises Wm. S. Gilman of Houlton read a practical essay, and W. O. Fuller of Rockland, a most entertaining poem. The next meeting will be holden in Portland. The Association has selected S. T. Miller of *Lincoln County News*, as Essayist, and Howard Owen of the MAINE FARMER, as Poet on the occasion.

Our readers will have noticed in the FARMER of Dec. 28th, statements as to the effectiveness of Rev. T. P. Childs' great "Catarrh Specific." In that advertisement we have no doubt that many of our readers saw themselves reflected, and a clear description of their own physical condition. Editors and publishers of our leading periodicals, and many others, have personally investigated the facts, and they are satisfied that Mr. Childs has made such a study of the disease known as Catarrh as to have enabled him to treat it with most extraordinary success. He has treated and cured thousands at their own homes, never having seen them. In a thoroughly honorable and characteristic manner he publishes the names and addresses of a few of those he has cured, that any who desire may inquire of the patients themselves what Childs' Catarrh Specific has done for them.

When a measure is found in our legislative report under the heading of "passed to be engrossed," our readers will understand that it is ended, as far as our report is concerned. "Passed to be enacted" is the next legislative step, but should any measure fall after its passage to be engrossed, we shall make a note of it.

MATTERS AT THE STATE HOUSE. On Monday evening, the committee to apportion the State for members of Congress agreed, 12 to 8, upon the following plan:

First District—York and Cumberland, with 148,525 inhabitants.

Second District—Androscoggin, Oxford, Sagadahoc, Lincoln, Knox and Franklin, with 172,983 inhabitants.

Third District—Somerset, Kennebec, Hancock and Waldo, with 155,999 inhabitants.

Fourth District—Aroostook, Washington, Piscataquis and Penobscot, with 171,067 inhabitants.

There will probably be a minority report.

The committee on Legislative apportionment have agreed to the following as the number of representatives each county shall be entitled to under the new apportionment: Androscoggin, 11; Aroostook, 10; Cumberland, 20; Franklin, 4; Hancock, 9; Kennebec, 13; Knox, 3; Lincoln, 6; Oxford, 7; Penobscot, 15; Piscataquis, 3; Sagadahoc, 4; Somerset, 8; Waldo, 7; Washington, 10; York, 15.

The legislative committee on military affairs visited the orphans' home at Bath, last week, and found the home to be in excellent condition in every way. It is one of the model institutions of the state and under official care and guardianship.

The committee on the Judiciary will report to the legislature, a stringent bill on divorce. The bill removes the discretionary power of judges and grants a divorce only for specified causes—adultery, impotency, extreme cruelty, utter desertion continued for three consecutive years next prior to filing of the libel, gross and confirmed habits of intoxication, cruel and abusive treatment, or, on libel of wife, refusal to support. The parties suing for divorce must be actual residents of the State. All divorces shall be decreed as conditional, to be made absolute after six months unless cause is shown against. The libelee cannot marry again for two years, and then only by consent of the court.

The agricultural committee will probably to-day report the bill which they have perfected, to establish a fertilizer control station.

CATTLE COMMISSION. The commissioners recently appointed by the Governor and Council, met at Lewiston, on the 21st inst., and completed their organization by the choice of Hon. Z. A. Gilbert as chairman, and Dr. G. H. Bailey as secretary, to whom all reports from owners or town officers should be promptly made.

Chapter 14, Section 43, of the Revised Statutes says: "Any person who sells or disposes of any animal infected or known to have been exposed to infection within one year after such exposure, without the knowledge or consent of the municipal officers, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year."

Sec. 45 says: "Whoever knows or has reason to suspect the existence of any local contagious disease among the cattle in his possession or under his care, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the municipal officers, and for failure to do so shall be punished as provided in section 42."

Sec. 50 says: "The Governor may, when he deems it expedient, appoint commissioners who shall have full power to make all necessary regulations, and to issue summary orders relative thereto, for the treatment and extirpation of any contagious diseases among cattle, and may direct the municipal officers to enforce and carry them into effect; and any such officer or other person refusing or neglecting to enforce, carry out and comply with any regulations of the commissioners shall be punished by a fine as provided in Sec. 43."

Sec. 51 says: "When said commissioners shall make and publish any regulations, they shall superscribe the regulations made by the municipal officers during the time those made by the commissioners are in force."

Sec. 52 says: "All losses and damages and reasonable expenses sustained in consequence of execution of the orders of said commissioners shall be appraised as provided in the thirty-ninth section, and paid as provided in section thirty-seven."

As the provisions of the statute also include contagious diseases among horses, giandered, &c., a prompt compliance with its provisions, is of the utmost importance for the public good.

THE MAINE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. This society which had its annual session in this city, last week, elected the following officers:

President, Neal Dow; Secretary, B. C. Torsey; Treasurer, Elisha Atkins. Vice Presidents: Androscoggin, Jackson Dingley, jr., Lewiston; Aroostook, Geo. M. Parks, Houlton; Cumberland, Job Sanford, Portland; Franklin, C. E. Talbot, Wilton; Hancock, Hallett, Ellsworth; Kennebec, J. E. Bradbury, Gardiner; Knox, E. H. Seal, Union; Lincoln, J. A. Hall, Damariscotta; Oxford, W. T. Kustis, Canton; Penobscot, Hiram Ruggles, Camden; Piscataquis, J. B. Peaks, Dover; Sagadahoc, Henry Tallman, Bath; Somerset, Sagadahoc, Henry Waldo, J. R. Taber, Unity; Washington, Wm. Nutt, Eastport; York, S. C. Hamilton, Kennebunk. Executive Committee—D. W. LeLacheur, Portland; Rev. D. B Randall, Lewiston; Joshua Nye, Auburn; F. G. Stickney, Bangor; T. R. Simonton, Camden.

A set of resolutions was passed, asking the Legislature to pass the prohibitory amendment bill; affirmed that prohibition was a success where the law had been enforced, and asked that liquor agencies be abolished. A series of minority resolutions asserting that a prohibitory party was a necessity in Maine, caused a lively debate, and were finally withdrawn after considerable feeling had been shown in the discussion. Many prominent speakers participated.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR. Governor Robie has made the following nominations:

Sup't Common Schools—N. A. Luce.

Special Constable to enforce liquor laws—D. D. Flint, Dexter.

Fish and Game Warden—H. D. Marble, Portland.

Notaries Public—Franklin Trussell, St. George; Whitney Long, St. George; Marcius F. Knight, Rumford; Benj. S. Collins, Anson; Abner Oakes, So. Berwick.

Trial Justices—Wm. Copperthwait, Masardis; Rufus G. Kallock, Ashland; Daniel Johnson, East Machias; Walter S. Vose, So. Robbinston.

Coroner—Samuel W. Luques, Biddeford; John C. Lord, Lebanon.

Dedimus Justice—Willis E. Parsons, Foxcroft.

Fred E. Richards of Camden, Savings Bank Examiner; Joseph A. Homan of Augusta, Dr. J. F. Dearborn of Pittsfield, and Henry Ingalls of Wiscasset, Managers of the Maine General Hospital; Dr. Sylvester Oaks of Auburn, and Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, Trustees of Maine Insane Asylum; Col. A. W. Wildes of Skowhegan, Railroad Commissioner.

GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION. The reception given to Governor Robie and staff, at the Augusta House, on Friday evening, by the enterprising proprietors of the House, was a most brilliant affair. The attendance was large and select, and included the members of the Maine Press Association, who had been especially invited. Governor Robie, his wife and daughter, Miss May Robie, received in the east drawing

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THE LEGISLATURE. In Senate, Thursday, ought to pass was reported on an act to authorize the sale and lease of the Knox and Lincoln Railroad; same report in new draft on an act to prevent the fraudulent sale or concealment of mortgaged or personal property; legislation inexpedient on order abolishing fees of insurance brokers; ought to pass on an act to incorporate the York Harbor and Beach Railroad Co. Bill presented to ratify the contract between the Eastern and Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad companies, dated May 4th, 1871, and contracts additional and supplemental thereto. Passed to be engrossed—An act to amend sec. 33 of chap. 11 of the revised statutes, relating to the location of school houses; an act to authorize the Pejepscot Water Co. to purchase and own real and personal estate; an act to protect officers in the service of process, civil and criminal; an act to incorporate the Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society; an act to amend the charter of the Free Will Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

In House, Thursday, petitions presented—For abolition of the common council of Gardiner; of Storer S. Milliken et als. for an act to incorporate the Buxton and Hollis Agricultural Society, with bill; of the town of Lincoln for the building of an insane asylum in the eastern part of Maine; several petitions asking for tax on dogs. Bills presented—An act to amend the charter of the Dirigo Telephone Co. of Maine; an act to regulate the taking of shell fish [gives towns authority to fix the times in which shell fish may be taken within their limits]; an act to amend sec. 3 of chap. 59 of the revised statutes relating to the intermarriage of white persons with negroes, Indians and mulattoes. [Removes the restrictions on intermarrying, except as to the insane and idiots]; an act in reference to the canning of sardines. [Prohibits the taking, sale or canning of herring less than eight inches in length between December 15th and April 15th]; an act to prevent the taking of fish in the Saco river and its tributaries; order of inquiry passed as to the expediency of taxing certain property now escaping taxation under the head of benevolent, charitable and scientific institutions. Ought to pass reported on an act to authorize the Green Mountain Railway Co. to change its gauge and extend its road; same report on an act to restore the salary of the Judge of the Superior Court in Kennebec county; bill reported to change the name of the town of Howard to Williamantic. Passed to be engrossed—An act to fix the time when amendments to the Constitution shall take effect; an act to amend chap. 124 of the private and special laws of 1881, entitled an act to incorporate the Biddeford and Saco Water Co.; an act to enable the receiver of the American Bank of Hallowell to close its concerns; an act to make valid and legal the doings of certain officers of the town of Chesterville; an act to legalize the doings of the town of North Haven; an act additional to chap. 178 of the public laws of 1873 relating to free high schools; resolve in favor of Dresser & Co.; an act to amend chap. 73, sec. 26 of the revised statutes, in relation to the Registry of Deeds.

In House, Monday, petitions were presented for the establishment of a fertilizer station; for an act to incorporate the Boothbay Village Corporation; of W. P. Atherton et als. to be transferred from the South Kennebec Agricultural Society to the Kennebec Agricultural Society; of Albert C. White, Josiah Hobbs, Geo. W. Quinby and 18 others for a reformatory prison for women; of Loring Farr for allowance of counsel fees in trial of Charles E. Merrill for murder. Bills presented —To establish the salary of the judge of probate for the county of Penobscot; to prevent fraudulent concealment of property; also bill an act to amend sec. 29 chap. 74 of the public laws of 1878 relating to insolvency; to incorporate the trustees of the fund for aged and infirm clergymen of Protestant Episcopal churches; to incorporate the Samoset Island Association of Boothbay; to incorporate the Maine Electric Light and Power Co. Orders of inquiry passed as to encouraging the reclamation or cultivation of salt marshes; as to extending the jurisdiction of sheriffs and deputies into neighboring counties. Ought to pass reported on an act to provide for greater security against fire in buildings used for public purposes. Bill reported in a new draft to incorporate the Bangor and Brewer Steam Ferry Co. Passed to be engrossed—An act to incorporate the York Harbor and Beach Railroad Company; an act to amend chap. 147 of the public laws of 1873 relating to the appointments of port wardens.

In Senate, Tuesday, the Committee on Maine State Year Book, reported resolve, authorizing the Secretary of State to contract for 300 copies of the Year Book for the year 1883 at a cost not to exceed $450; also 600 copies of the same for year 1884 at a cost not to exceed $900. Mr. Marble of Lincoln, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolve memorializing the General Court of the State of Massachusetts to abolish their compulsory pilotage laws. Read twice under suspension of the rules, and adopted. Also resolve asking Congress to relieve the shipping interests of the country. Read twice under suspension and adopted. Passed to be engrossed—An act to legalize the doings of the town of Bethel; an act to authorize Converse Purrington to erect a wharf in tide waters of the town of Bethel; an act to incorporate the Bar Harbor and Ellsworth Telegraph Co.; an act to authorize the Eastern Railroad Co. to extend and enlarge its wharf at Bar Harbor; an act additional to an act to incorporate the Penobscot Log Driving Co.; an act additional to and amendatory of chap. 216 of the private and special laws of 1865 entitled an act to incorporate the Rockland and Thomaston Gas Light Co.; an act to amend and extend the charter of the Penobscot Boom Corporation and the Penobscot Lumbering Association; an act in relation to corporations; an act in addition to sec. 4, chap. 51, of the revised statutes, relating to railroads.

In Senate, Monday Mr. Heath presented bill to incorporate the city of Waterville. Petitions presented asking for fertilizer control station, and for reduction of toll on buckwheat. Passed to be engrossed—An act to fix the time when amendments to the Constitution shall take effect; an act to amend chap. 124 of the private and special laws of 1881 entitled "an act to incorporate the Biddeford and Saco Water Co."; an act to enable the receiver of the American Bank of Hallowell to close its concerns; an act to make valid and legal the doings of certain officers of the town of Chesterville; an act to legalize the doings of the town of North Haven; an act additional to chap. 178 of the public laws of 1873 relating to free high schools; resolve in favor of Dresser & Co.; an act to amend chap. 73, sec. 26 of the revised statutes, in relation to the Registry of Deeds; "legislation inexpedient" on order relating to amendment of the Constitution that State elections shall be held in November. Passed to be engrossed—An act to incorporate the York Harbor and Beach Railroad Company; an act for the promotion of safe and accurate legislation by the employment of a legislative draughtsman; an act to amend sec. 3, chap. 147 of the public laws of 1873, relating to the appointment of port wardens. Adjourned to Monday at 11 A. M.

In House, Friday, petitions presented—Of Enoch Knight, Joseph W. Simonds, Samuel E Spring and 405 others of various towns and cities in the State for the establishment of a reformatory prison for women, to be officered by women so far as practicable; of J. B. Bodwell et als., for a charter to enable them to form a company for building and operating a telegraph and telephone line between Rockland and Vinalhaven; of J. T. R. Freeman et als. for an amendment to the law in regard to the taking of testers; of citizens of Richmond and Dresden in favor of woman's suffrage; of G. H. Freeman and 20 others for a new insane hospital; referred to the Committee on Insane Hospital; of A. J. Parker and 263 others for an act to change the name of the town of West Waterville to Winslow; the remonstrance of John U. Hubbard et als., Samuel Blaisdell et als., Geo. W. Hubbard et al., and Cyrus Wheeler et als., against the proposed change; of Wellington Shorey and 68 others for a charter for an agricultural society at Waldo Centre, Waldo county; ought to pass reported on an act to amend sec. 1 chap. 22 of the revised statutes relating to division fences; same on an act to amend sec. 16 chap. 5 of the revised statutes relating to lands reserved for public uses; same on an act to amend sec. 24 of chap. 14 of the revised statutes; same on an act to authorize the Eastern Railroad Co. to extend and enlarge its wharf at Bar Harbor; same on an act to incorporate the Penobscot Log Driving Co.; same on an act additional to and amendatory of chap. 216 of the private and special laws of 1865 entitled an act to incorporate the Rockland and Thomaston Gas Light Co.; an act to amend and extend the charter of the Penobscot Boom Corporation and the Penobscot Lumbering Association; an act in relation to corporations; an act in addition to sec. 4, chap. 51, of the revised statutes, relating to railroads.

It is not only invalids and children who delight in Mellin's Food, but a large class of consumers whose digestions require delicate treatment. The food is so nourishing, so delicious, that it would be strange if it was regarded as merely a baby's dish, to be taken as a substitute for something else. This preparation has become well known in nearly every household throughout the country; but as there are always new and new invalids, it is well to be reminded of some of the food's excellent qualities, and that there is a preparation which dyspeptics, having once tried, will never be without. Those with any delicacy of constitution will find Mellin's Food better than medicine, and the concentration of nourishing properties. Every year increases its popularity with the public, who feel confidence in the genuineness and the perfection of a preparation indorsed by T. Metcalf & Co., the well-known druggists of Boston.—*Boston Sat. Eve. Gazette.*

Consumptives obtain great relief by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. No other remedy is so effective.

CONGRESS. In Senate, Wednesday, the tariff bill was considered. The motion to make the duty on iron ore 60 cents a ton was lost. The amendment reducing the duty on pyrites containing not over 3½ per cent. of copper to 50 cents a ton was lost. The duty on pyrites containing more than 3½ per cent. of copper was agreed to. The next paragraph makes the duty on iron rails weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard, 9-10 of one per cent. per pound. Mr. Davis moved to amend the next paragraph so as to make the duty on steel railway bars and railway bars made in part of steel, weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard, 7-10 of one cent per pound, instead of 8-10 of one cent as in the bill. Agreed to.

In Senate, Thursday, eulogies were pronounced and resolutions passed on the late Senator Hill of Georgia.

In Senate, Friday, Mr. Slater from the committee on pensions reported adversely on the house bill increasing pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm or leg in the service. Mr. Mahone from the committee on agriculture reported favorably the bill to encourage the holding of a world's cotton cotton exposition in 1884. The tariff bill was taken up. Mr. Maxey moved to make the duty on pig and steel rails weighing not over 25 pounds to the yard, and on flat rails punched eight-tenths instead of nine-tenths of a cent per pound (as in the bill) to $18 a ton. Agreed to. Mr. Brown offered an amendment reducing the rate on bar iron from 9-10 cents per pound (as in the bill) to $18 a ton. Agreed to.

The Senate spent Saturday on the tariff bill. The rates on hoop iron were reduced one-fifth of one cent per pound. On motion of Mr. Morrill, the rates on the different sizes of steel chains were reduced one-quarter to one-half cent per pound. On motion of Mr. Plumb, the rate on rivets and rods was reduced from 3 cents to 2-10ths per pound. Mr. Aldrich stated that this rate is a reduction of 37½ per cent. from the present rate on screws.

In considering the tariff bill in the Senate on Monday, on motion of Mr Dawes, the duty on sheathing or yellow metal not wholly of copper nor of zinc, rolled or hammered in sheets 48 by 14 inches and weighing from 14 to 34 ounces per square foot, was reduced from 45 to 25 per cent. advalorem. The duty on cartridges for sporting guns and 10 per cent. advalorem on forged shot-gun barrels, rough bored, Agreed to, 22 to 12. Mr. Beck moved to reduce the duty on metallic cases, pasteboards and pen tips at 45 per cent. advalorem. Agreed to. The duty on manufactured articles, not specially enumerated, was reduced from 45 to 35 per cent. advalorem.

In Senate, Tuesday, a bill was reported to authorize the Southern Pacific and other railroads to unite to form a continuous line of road between the inland waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. An appropriation of money was made to continue the census work. Tariff bill discussed.

In House, Wednesday, the naval appropriation bill was discussed.

In House, Thursday, the naval appropriation bill was passed, 135 to 99.

In House, Friday, the discussion on the tariff bill was continued.

The House, Saturday, again went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

In House, Monday, Mr. Reed presented the memorial of the Maine Legislature protesting against the reduction of the present duty on lumber. Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, introduced a bill directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to set apart for distribution among the sufferers by the late floods in the valley of the Rhine, Germany, such quantities of seeds, plants, vines, cuttings or grains as may not be required for the ordinary uses of the Department of Agriculture at the present time, and to receive such contributions of grain, etc., for the same purpose from private parties as may be made, and provisions for their storage, shipment, and delivery. In addition to the tariff bill, the resolution which gives the President power to appoint commissioners to negotiate treaties for the abrogation of such articles, on motion of Mr. Reed of Maine, was also amended as to provide that the President may declare the prohibition provision inoperative during his pleasure.

In House, Tuesday, the post office appropriation bill was reported back with amendments from the Senate. These recommend concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others of these amendments. Among the amendments non-concurred in were those appropriating $150,000 for special mail facilities and fixing July 1, 1883, as the date when the two-cent postage shall go into effect. The report was agreed to. The committee recommend concurrence with the Senate amendment increasing the amount appropriated for the payment of post office clerks $75,000. Also that they recommend that the two-cent stamp provision go into effect on the first of October.

We have heard both democrats and republicans say that there is nothing better for a Cough than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; this old reliable remedy never fails to cure a Cough or Cold at once, and may be obtained at any drug store for 25 cents a bottle.

Always go to PARTRIDGES' old and reliable drug store under Granite Hall where the best medicines can be procured, and not waste money buying unreliable stuff for sickness because it is cheap, for it is many times more expensive in the long run.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is very valuable for professional men. It supplies the phosphates which are always lost by severe mental labor.

City News.

The Jail and Prison Inspectors report that the condition of Kennebec jail in this city has improved during the past year. It is now fully up with the best jails of the State. The number of commitals have fallen off during the year, the whole term of imprisonment for the year being three hundred and seventeen. One hundred and forty-five were committed for drunkenness, twelve for selling intoxicating liquors, seven poor debtors, and none sentenced therefrom to State Prison.

—Although there has been continuous cold, the winters have been rare when sleighing and sledding have been better. There have been no driving storms and but one month of the new year, and nearly one-half of the legislative session expired. It is expected that an adjournment will be reached by the first or tenth of March.——One of the County Commissioners has recently visited Boston for the purpose of buying stock for starting up the jail workshop. The efficient overseer, Mr. Dunham, will again have charge.——Mr. Charles Hamlen, one of our old and honored citizens, died at his residence on Grove street, Thursday night, after a protracted confinement to the house. He was born Dec. 25, 1790, and was therefore 83 years old. His father was Mr. Perez Hamlen. The deceased leaves four children, Charles E., Professor in Cambridge University; John P., a merchant in Boston; Frank L., of this city, a retired merchant; and Horace H., of this city, recently Postmaster. Mr. Hamlen was for years in the grocery business here; was selectman and assessor under the old town government; served seven years in the city council after Augusta became a city, and was for a number of years one of the city assessors. He was one of the three remaining members of the First Baptist church who joined it at or soon after its organization, and who have been active in its work and fellowship during the more than half century of its existence. There was nothing striking or demonstrative about his character. He moved among men with a quiet and even demeanor, and in his every-day walk and conversation illustrated and gave expression to the common virtues of life. He was honest, incorruptible, and sincere, and possessed those manly christian virtues that will outlive his long and useful life, and be a rich legacy to family and friends.——A lady in this city recently accidentally knocked a portion of the skin from the middle finger of her right hand, and shortly afterwards washed her hands in water in which was ammonia. In an hour the finger had swollen to the size of three ordinary fingers, and was extremely painful. The swelling and pain extended to the rest of the hand, and both had to come under the surgeon's lance. There followed a fearful experience of a fortnight. It was a clear case of blood poisoning, and we publish this to warn people to be very careful in the use of ammonia.——Another soldier of the late war has laid down his burden. Daniel W. Gordon, died on Friday and was buried on Sunday by the G. A. R., who have lost a worthy and faithful member of their organization.——Henry C. Houston of Portland, has been appointed to the late Maj. Myrick's place in the pension office. He was formerly Register of Deeds of Cumberland county.——Quite a number of our citizens will attend the grand reception to be given to Gov. Robie at Lewiston to-day.

A very natural place for the terrible, who wrote up the Gorrilla "Jenkins," in other evening, states in describing the toilet of one of the young ladies that "the skirt was pleated all the way to the basque, which was high, *and terminated behind!*" A very natural place for the termination! That reporter should go to the rear.——Easter falls this year on the 25th of March. There will be a scarcity of Easter roses, the sacred festival comes so early it will not fall on so early a date again until 1894. Lent begins this year Feb. 7th.——Mrs. M. J. Clark of New Jersey, will assist Rev. C. A. Laughton, pastor of the M. E. church at Brackett's Corner, in revival work, commencing next Sabbath. Mrs. C. will preach at the morning service.——We are pained to learn that Mr. Stratton, Esq., is seriously ill, being confined to his house.——We have had a pleasant call this week from Mr. O. A. Dennen of St. Kineo, Moosehead Lake. The new hotel which is to arise on the ashes of the old, will be superior to the former house in every respect. He has in the hatching works at Mr. Kineo 350,000 trout eggs, and the fish commissioners are soon to furnish the works with 1,000,000 salmon eggs.——At the annual meeting of the Custom Gun Club of this city, held Jan. 27th, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, J. E. Badger; Vice Presidents, H. A. Thorndike and F. E. Baker. Secretary and Treasurer, W. T. Tyler; Captain, D. Tibbetts. E. E. Myrick and W. T. Jones.

The Republican State Committee met in this city, Tuesday evening, and organized by the choice of Col. F. N. Dow of Portland, chairman; Geo. C. Wing of Auburn, secretary, and E. A. Noyes of Portland, treasurer. Col. J. B. Peaks of Dover, was elected to fill a vacancy in Piscataquis caused by the resignation of Wm. P. Young.

Kennebec County News.

Albert Foster of Riverside, has twelve horses and four oxen hauling pine lumber on Three Mile road. He intends to saw the present season one-half a million of pine and hard wood lumber.——Mr. J. C. Mellen's bay filly "Iolanthe," of Passaboro, by Victor, promises to be a clipper. He has already been offered a high figure for her.——The painful news has been received in Waterville of the death of Prof. A. Crosby. He recently went to La Vega, New Mexico, for the benefit of his health, but the journey was too tedious, and he died soon after arriving there. As a physician and a man he has been respected and loved for many years as an honest, kind-hearted and well read man. His deeply afflicted family have the warm sympathy of many kind friends. Dr. Crosby was born in Albion about forty years ago; he studied medicine for several years with Dr. N. R. Boutelle, who, when failing in health in 1868, took him into partnership, where he remained two years. Afterwards going into practice for himself and remaining in Waterville about fifteen years.——The Junior class of Colby University gave a public declamation of original articles at the chapel Friday evening. The articles were highly creditable and gave general satisfaction. The following was the programme: Education of the Masses, A. L. Doe; Bryant, B. T. Turner; A Life Drama, H. F. Dexter; Cæsar, J. E. Cummings; The Growth of Mythology, H. B. Gray; Charles Sumner, E. E

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1883.
Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 2182; sheep and lambs, 6013; swine, 15, 215; veals, 50; number of western cattle, 1922; northern and eastern cattle, 260.
Prices of beef cattle per 100 lbs., live weight: Extra quality, $6 87½@7 12½; first, $5 75—@6 75—; second, $5 12½@6 62½; third, $3 87½@5 00; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00@3 87½.
Brighton Hides—9½c@00c per lb.
Brighton Tallow—8½c per lb.
Country Hides—Light ones, 6@6½c per lb.; heavy, 8@8½c per lb.
Country Tallow—4½@5c per lb.
Calf Skins—12@13½c per lb.
Sheep and Lamb Skins—$1@$1 25 each.
Extra Sheep and Lamb Skins—$1.50 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By	Number.	Pr, per 100 lbs live wt.	Live wt.	Average weight
J. Stetson & Son	27	5 62½	"	1081
do	8	560	"	1040
E. Farrell,	5	6 50	"	1300
do	5	6 20	"	1150
do	10	6 50	"	1100
do	10	6 37½	"	1383
do	8	6 25	"	1393
C. Leavitt & Son	13	6 30	"	1380
do	5	6 60	"	1354
do	4	6 35	"	1200
do	4	6 20	"	1250
do	5	6 25	"	1300
A. N. Monroe	66	5 75	"	1245
do	38	6 00	"	1180
do	18	6 40	"	1973
do	34	6 15	"	1273
do	21	5 50	"	973
do	14	6 45	"	1425
do	38	5 50	"	1060
do	18	5 80	"	1050
do	18	5 65	"	1040
J. McFlynn	8	5 75	"	1083
do	4	6 25	"	1182
do	9	5 90	"	1100

The supply of cattle brought into market the past week has been larger, and the quality of a better grade than those of the previous market. Trade for them opened rather inactively, and prices upon all grades fell off ½@½c. per lb. from those of our last quotations. There were but few lots of shipping cattle brought in, most of them being more suitable for the butchers' trade, selling at prices ranging from 5½ to 6¾c. per lb., live weight. A part of the cattle did not arrive in market until noon on Tuesday.
Working Oxen—A few pairs each were in all the market requires. We note sales 1 pair, girth 6 ft., 6in. live weight 2500 lbs., $125; 1 pair girth 6 ft., 5 in., live weight 2200 lbs., $105; 1 pair, girth 6ft. 10in., live weight, 2800 lbs., $125; 1 pair, 7ft. in., live weight 3000 lbs. $155 per pair.
Milch Cows.—extra $55@75; ordinary $20@50; springers for $18@65. We note sales of 2 springers, at $25@35 each; 1 springer $32; 1 do $31; 1 milch cow, $88.
Veal calves in good demand, at 3 to 7½c. per lb., live we ght.
Sheep and Lambs—The supply from the West cost the same as those in last week. Sheep cost 5¼@6¼c; Lambs 5½@6½ per lb.
Swine. Western fat hogs cost, landed at the slaughter houses, 6¾ to 7¼ c per lb., live weight. On store pigs prices are from 6 to 9c per lb. for live weight; or $2 00 to $7 00 per head.

Boston Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.
FLOUR—We quote sales at $3 50@4 for Western Superfine; $4 00@4 50 for common extras; $4 75@6 00 for Wisconsin extras; and $4 75@6 00 per bbl. for Minnesota extras, including choice bakers' brands; winter wheats are selling at $5 25@5 50 for Michigan, $5 25@6 10 for Ohio Indiana and $5 75@6 50 for Illinois and St. Louis; spring wheat patents are selling at $7 00@7 75and winter wheats at $6 25@7 25 per bbl. Corn Meal has been selling at $3 10@3 15 per bbl. Rye Flour sells at $3 50@4 00 per bbl. In Oat Meal sales have been at $5 50@6 00 per bbl. for common and fancy Western.
GRAIN—There is a dull feeling for Corn and prices are lower. We quote the different grades of mixed and yellow at 65@72c per bush., as to quality. Oats have been arriving quite freely and prices are lower, with a moderate demand. The sales of No. 1 and extra white have been at 54@55c; No. 2 white at 51½@53 and No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white at 51½@52 per bush. In Rye the sales have been at 75@00c per bush. Shorts have been selling at $19 00@20 00 and Fine Feed and Middlings at $20@22 per ton. Cotton Seed Meal $30@31, per ton.
PROVISIONS—The pork market is firm. The sales of prime clear at $16 50@17 00 for prime; $19 50@20 00 for mess; and $20 50@22 00 for clear. Including backs. Beef sells at $11 00@13 50 per bbl. for mess, $10 00@13 00 for extra mess, and $14 50@16 50 per bbl. for extra plate and family. Lard is firm. Sales at 11½@12c per lb., for city and Western Smoked Hams are selling at 11½@12½c per. lb. as to quality.
PRODUCE—In butter sales, Western and Northern creameries have been at 33@37c for choice and 32@33c per lb. for fair and good; New York and Vermont dairy at 25@29c for choice and 22@24c for fair and good; Western dairy packed at 22@25c for choice and 18@20c for fair and good; and Western ladle packed at 22@23c for choice and 17@21c for fair and good. Cheese is in demand. Sales of choice at 13@14c, fair to good at 10@12½ and common and skim at 6@9c per lb. Eggs have been selling at 32@33c for Eastern, Vermont and New York; 31@32c for Canada, P. E. Island and Nova Scotia, Western 27@29c. Beans are in steady demand. The sales of choice pea beans have been at $2 80@2 85; choice mediums at $2 55@2 60; yellow eyes at $3 35@3 40. Red Kidneys are selling in small lots at $3 50 per bushel. Choice Canada peas are selling at $1 10@1 15, and common at 85c@95 per bush. Potatoes have been in demand. We quote Eastern Rose at 90@95; Northern Rose and Prolifics at 85@85c.; Pearless 75@80c.; White Brooks and Chenangoes sell at 75@80c. Apples are in fair demand at 8@10c., for quartered and sliced. New evaporated are selling at 17@18c per lb. For poultry there has been a fair demand. Sales of choice turkeys and chickens at 18@21c per lb.
HAY. The receipts have been considerable and the market is well supplied. The sales of Northern and Eastern have been at $18, and medium grades from $15@16 per ton. Rye Straw is quiet at $13@14 per ton.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30.
BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 962 head; market active; sales of Beef Cattle—common at $—00@— 00; extra at 8 75@9 00; first quality at $7 50@8 50; second quality at $5 00@7 00; third quality at $4 25@4 75.
STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen per pair at $100@200; milch cows and calves at $20@48; yearling $12@20; two years, $18@30; three years, $25@45; Farrow Cows, $18@38; fancy, $50@80.
SWINE — Receipts 13,320. Western fat Swine, live, 6¾@7¾; Northern dressed hogs at 8@8¼.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 5,374 head; sales of sheep in lots $2 50@4 50 each; extra $5 50@6 00; lambs 4¾@7; Veal calves 3@7½.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.
WOOL—The sales have been 2,800,000 lbs. including all grades and qualities. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been at 39@40c for X, 42@44c for XX, and Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces have been in moderate demand, with sales at 36½@38c for average X, and lots now in condition for fine combing and delaine fleeces have been quiet at 40@43c for fine delaine and 46 @48c for fine and No. 1 combing. Unwashed wools have been in fair demand and have been selling at 16@23c for low and coarse, and 34@32½c for fine and medium grades. California Wool has been quiet, with sales at 31@35c per pound for fall and spring, and the best spring cannot be quoted over 30c. per lb. Pulled wool have been in steady demand, and sales at 25@48c. for choice Eastern and Maine supers, and 30@35c. for common and good.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.
APPLES—Baldwin, per bbl., $2 75@3 00. Greening, per bbl., $2 75@ 3 00. Cooking, $2 00@2 50, per bbl. Sweet, per bbl., $2 00@2 50.
BEANS—Yellow Eyes $3 00@3 15 per bush; Pea, hand picked, $3 00@3 15.
BUTTER—Best, 36@38c per lb; fair to good, 20@22; good, 23@25c per lb.
EGGS—30c per doz.
GRAIN—Oats 50@53c per bush; corn 80c.
HAY—$13@13 per ton; pressed $13@14.
POTATOES—Early Rose, per bushel, 75 80@. Burbank, 70@75c.
PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog, 7¼@8¾; chickens 16@18c; turkeys 18@22c.

New York Money Market.

		NEW YORK, Jan. 30.
United States Sixes,	3's, (reg.)	104½
" "	5's (ext.)	104½
" "	New 4½ (reg.)	113
" "	" (coup.)	113
" "	New 4's (reg.)	118½
" "	" (coup.)	118½
" "	Pacific 6's '95.	129

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.
APPLES—Green $3 00@3 50 per bbl.
BEANS—Pea beans $2 00@2 75; Yellow Eyes $2 00@3 10. German beans 2 20@2 30.
BUTTER—Good Butter sells for 23@28c.
CHEESE—New 13@14c.
COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 60 per cwt.
EGGS—30c per dozen.
FLOUR—$6 00@0 00 per bbl.
GRAIN—Corn 85; oats 60; barley 75c.
HAY—$12 00@14 00; pressed $14@16.
STRAW—loose $6@8; pressed $8@10.
HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey 20@25 per pound.
HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 6½@8½c, dividing on 90 pounds; wool skins 50@1 25c; calf skins 12c; deacons 25@35c; shearlings 15 @20c.
LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10@1 15 per cask; cement $2 00.
LARD—11½@12c.
MEAL—Corn 80@85; rye $1 15@1 25.
PRODUCE—Potatoes, 90@100 cents per bushel; onions $1 25@1 50 per bushel; cabbages $2.50 per hundred lbs.; Squash $3.50 per hundred lbs.
PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 10@11c; beef per side 8½@9½c; ham 13@13½c; fowls 12@13c; lamb 8@9c; mutton 10@12c; veal 9@10c; chickens 14@17c; round hog 8@8½c; sausages 14c; turkeys 18@20c; geese, 14@15c; ducks, 12@15c.
SHORTS—$25 per ton.
GROUND PLASTER—Sells at $5 00@5 50 per ton.
WOOL—Washed 30@33c; unwashed 25.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.
APPLES—Evaporated, 16@18; dried Western, 7@7½; do Eastern, 6@6½. Eating apples, $3 50@4 00 per bbl.
BUTTER—24@26c for choice family; Vermont, 33@34c per lb.
BEANS—Pea $3 00@3 15; Yellow Eyes $3 25@3 50.
CHEESE—Me. and Vermont Factory new 13½@14½c; skim cheese 7½@8c.
COAL—Stove and Egg $6 50@7 00.
FLOUR—Superfine $3 00@4 00; Spring X and XX $5 00@6 00; Michigan Winter X and XX $5 50@6 00; Common Michigan, $5 75@6 25; St. Louis winter patents $7 00@7 50.
FISH—Cod Ship's $6 00@6 25; Shore $6 50@6 75; Herring $5 00@5 75; Scaled per bx 23@27c; Mackerel per bbl. Shore No. 2 $11 75@13 00.
GRAIN—Corn, car lots 80c; oats 55c; fine feed $23 00 per ton; rye $1 30; shorts $32 00 per ton.
LARD—Per tierce 11¼@11¾c per lb; per tub 11½@11¾c; pail 12½@12¾c.
PROVISIONS—Fowl 13@14; chickens, 16 @17c; turkeys 19@20c; eggs 33 cents; potatoes 75@80 per bushel; Chicago extra beef $13 00@13 50; pork backs $22 00@ 22 50; clear $21 00@21 50; hams 12½@13.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30.
Hogs—Receipts 30,000 head; shipments 4,300 head; steady; mixed 5 80@6 30; heavy at 6 20@6 85; light at 5 80@6 35; skips at 4 00@5 40.

Items and Incidents.

The other day the once famous Comstock silver lode was selling in the San Francisco market at the rate of $2,500.000 for the whole thing. In January, 1875, just eight years ago, one mine alone on that lode, the Consolidated Virginia, was selling in the same market at the rate of $81,000,000. Within that time the same mine produced $64,000,000 in bullion and paid $42,000,000 in dividends. A silver lode can be very, very rich or very, very poor, and there is frequently but a little time between the extremes.

Many women suffer from functional irregularity, while Swedish Botanic Compound will infallibly cure.

Saturday, Edward Dennison, who belongs in Maine, was arrested in Boston for the larceny from his employer, George A. Needham, a Peabody farmer, of $2500 in government bonds, $1463 in notes of hand and $24,425 worth of mining stocks and miscellaneous securities.

All men agree on one point, viz: That death from heart disease is rapid. The symptoms sometimes manifest themselves for years, and then again only for months. All of the thousands who have used Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator as soon as these symptoms appear, have been saved. It is the *only specific* for that malady.

Florida orange groves are not so much in demand as they were. The orange grove business has been overdone.

"BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. $1.

It is said that kissing cures freckles, but, says an exchange, every red-headed girl in the country knows better.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer restores to its former color the hair when turning gray, and renews its youth and beauty.

Free Specimen Copies of the American Agriculturist.—It will be seen from the advertisement elsewhere in this issue, that any one can have a specimen number of the *American Agriculturist*, the unparalleled Farm and Home Journal of the world, by simply sending a 3-cent stamp for postage to the publishers. This paper, over 40 years old, contains 1000 illustrations and 2,000 columns of reading matter annually. Subscriptions can begin at any time, as every number is complete in itself. Address Orange Judd Co., 751 Broadway, New York.

It was a hard year for insurance companies, was 1882. It is roughly estimated that property to the value of $50.000.000 was consumed by fire that year, and many of the smaller companies are preparing to retire from business, their losses so far exceeding their profits that they were compelled to draw on their reserves.

A STRANGE INSCRIPTION. In a certain cemetery is a tomb with this inscription:

"This stone was raised by Sarah's lord,
Not Sarah's virtues to record—
For they're well known to all the town—
But it was raised to keep Sarah down."

We don't know what allied Sarah, but we venture to say that if Sarah had had Hunt's Remedy, her "lord" would not have had the satisfaction of raising a monument to her. Diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs keep people down even more effectually than monuments, but Hunt's remedy is the great healer that overcomes these diseases, and lifts men up to health and vigor. Many a man who is in a fair way to have a monument in some cemetery within a year, would have, like Hezekiah of old, a new lease of life by taking Hunt's remedy.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE. "Rough on rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c.

A man is now travelling over the country and for $250 a night shows up the "Mistakes of Moses." It's easy to abuse Moses at $250 a night since Moses is dead and can't talk back. When he was alive he was a hard man to withstand as Pharoah, Janneo and Jambres, Korah, Dathan and Abram found to their sorrow. After a man has been dead 3500 years it doesn't require much courage to attack him. But after hearing the infidel on the "Mistakes of Moses" it would be interesting to hear Moses on the mistakes of the infidel.

Contagious diseases, malaria, liver complaint, are all prevented by using the gentle but powerful tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters.

Mrs. A. T. Stwart's elegant new mansion, which was erected at a cost of one million dollars, seems to be more of a burden than a pleasure to its mistress. Living alone in the midst of an army of servants, she is in constant dread of being stolen by ruffians and held for ransom, and the threatening and begging letters which she receives do not make her existence more agreeable.

The woman who seeks relief from pain by the free use of alcoholic stimulants and narcotic drugs, finds what she seeks only so far as sensibility is destroyed or temporarily suspended. *No cure was ever wrought by such means* and the longer they are employed the more hopeless the case becomes. Leave chloral, morphia and belladonna alone and use Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

About 31,000 citizens of Indiana have petitioned the legislature to submit the proposed prohibitory amendment to the popular vote.

What's the use having dyspepsia? Why belch and say you've got heartburn, every time you eat? Be sensible, take Brown's Iron Bitters and get well.

Moody's success among the students of Oxford and Cambridge is confirmed by reports of conversions by the hundred.

"Wise men say nothing in dangerous times." Wise men use nothing in dangerous diseases but the best and most approved remedies. Thus Kidney-Wort is employed universally in cases of diseased liver, kidney and bowels. It will cost you but a trifle to try it, and the result will be most delightful.

Millions of packages of the Diamond Dyes have been sold without a single complaint. Every where they are the favorite Dyes.

In the *Hop Plaster* are united Fresh Hops, Gums and Balsams, and its power is wonderful in curing Back Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Neuralgia, Pain in the Side or Soreness anywhere. Thousands testify to this.

DURING THE LATE WAR

The Government made its Best Arms at Springfield, Mass.—What Mr. David Clark, Inspector U. S. Armory, There Recommends.

Your reporter found Inspector Clark at his office on the Armory grounds busily examining "receivers" for the regulation army rifles. However, he was as willing to say a word for the merits of health and strength restoratives as to prove the merits of implements of death. He said: "My business keeps me closely confined to the Armory and in doors. As a result, I've suffered considerably from indigestion and biliousness, but I find that Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is a most excellent medicine for these complaints. I most cordially recommend it, for I am acquainted with its worth. Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is used a great deal by the machinists in the U. S. Armory here."

While FAVORITE REMEDY is a specific in Kidney and Bladder diseases, it is equally valuable in cases of Bilious Disorders and Constipation of the Bowels. Try it. Your druggist has it, and its cost is only one dollar a bottle. The lucky man is he who puts this advice in practice. Don't forget the name and address,—Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. The Doctor would have it understood that, while he is engaged in the introduction of his medicine, FAVORITE REMEDY, he still continues the practice of his profession, but confines himself exclusively to office practice. He treats all diseases and performs all the minor and capital operations of surgery.
Feb

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "I cannot very well do without them. There is nothing to be compared with them."—*Rev. O. D. Watkins, Walton, Ind.* Price 25 cents a box.

Special Notices.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall St., New York.

HOW DOES COMPOUND OXYGEN CURE? We answer in two important ways: *First*, by a rapid purification of the blood, in consequence of a larger supply of oxygen to the lungs, and *second*, by revitalizing all the nerve centres, the Compound inhaled having in its manufacture become *magnetized*, which gives it the quality known to chemists as "ozone." A new and healthy action is at once set up in the diseased system, and general improvement follows as surely as effect follows cause. If you wish to know all about this new and remarkable remedy, the use of which is rapidly extending to all parts of the country, send to DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, Nos. 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, for their Treatise on Compound Oxygen. It will be mailed free.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.* 1y3

Married.

In this city, Jan. 24, George B. Stone of Boston, to Abbie W. Lawrence of Pittston; Jan. 25, Thomas Fuller to Miss Lillian L. Chapman; Jan. 27, William P. Marble of Sidney, to Georgia A. Wentworth of Hallowell.
In Anson, Jan. 14, Charles C. Moore of Anson, to Mae E. Greenleaf of Starks.
In Brunswick, Jan 20, Alonzo C. Bicthen to Frances P. Shute, both of Lynn; Jan. 24, Frank A. Hall to Hattie J. Conant.
In Brewer, Jan 24, Joseph H. McAuliff of Winterport to Florence Kennedy of Greenbush.
In Bangor, January 21, Harris Blakey to Minnie D Lewis.
In Ellsworth, Jan. 18, Charles C. Young to Frances Jones.
In East Sullivan, Jan. 20, William H. Ramsdell of Lubec, to Helen S. Bunker of Sullivan.
In Fairfield, Jan. 17, Abijah A. Dunn of Benton to Mary E. Crosby.
In Hyde Park, Mass., Jan 15, by Rev. P. B. Davis, James E. Townsend to Isabel E. McCormick, both of Hyde Park.
In Livermore Falls, Jan. 1, Geo. Ridley to Caddie Lee.
In Norway, Jan. 21, Geo. W. Cash to Georgie E. Lovejoy, both of Oxford.
In Naples, Jan. 11, Stuart R. Hall to Lydia E. Plummer.
In Phillips, Jan. 21, Lafi B. Field to L. Ada Walker.
In Rockland, Jan. 18, Charles A. Jackson to Minnie M. Snow; Jan. 20, Stephen H. Cables to Mary B. Kirkpatrick.
In Southport, Jan. 7, Willie J. Pierce to Hattie E. Gardiner
In Somerville, Mass., Jan. 6, John E. Sheedy to Lillie E. McIsaac, both of Pembroke, Me.
In Surry, Jan. 16, Mildred F. Young of Surry, to Phebe A. Hastriguez, of E lsworth.
In No. China, Jan. 23, Henry Melvin to Ida R. Haskell, both of China.
In Temple, Jan. 20, Allen E. Freeman to Lizzie E. Crowier.
In Temple, Jan. 8, James F. Tripp to Mary Jane Deane.
In Waterville, Jan. 20, Edward R. Branch to Gertrude V. Rideout.
In Wiscasset, Jan. 17, Frank Totman of Bath to Mrs Ruth Abbee of Wiscasset.
In Belgrade, Jan. 23, Edward L. Yeaton to Auris J. Yeaton.

Died.

In this city, Jan. 11, Sewell Eaton, formerly of Vienna, aged 68 years; Jan. 25, Georgiana Brown, aged 35 years.
In Auburn Jan. 5, Albra M. Plummer, aged 29 years.
In Belfast, Jan. 24, Alvah M. Young, aged 38 years.
In Bristol, Jan. 19, Mrs. Nancy L. wife of Willard Jones, aged 44¾ years; Jan. 17, Mrs. Martha P. Wheeler, aged 78¾ years.
In Bowdoinham, Jan. 21, Edward Britt, aged 81.
In Bradford, Dec. 18, Mrs. Margaret M. Rowe, aged 66 years.
In Buxton, Jan. 19, Ada G. Deering, aged 33½.
In Bangor, Jan 23, Mrs. Georgie A. Barnes, aged 31 years.
In Cushing, Jan. 21, Lavina Durry, aged 50 years.
In Chesterville, Jan. 16, Mrs. Sophronia H., wife of Lemuel Smith, aged 65 years; Jan. 19, Joanna, widow of Luther Park, aged 88 years.
In Dixmont, Jan 21, Mary, wife of E. K. Hopkins, aged 19¾; Jan 21, Helen C. Hennessey, aged 1 year.
In Falmouth, Jan. 23, Elbridge Titcomb, aged 62 years.
In Farmington, Jan. 19, Zibeon Field, aged 87 years, formerly of Chesterville.
In Harmony, Jan. 9, Jarvis Belcher, aged 79 years; Jan 11, Abram Gray, aged 76 years; Jan. 16, Mrs. Nancy Robinson, aged 73 years.
In Jefferson, Jan. 8, John O Band; Jan. 16. David Hilton, aged 16 years; Jan. 20. Mrs. Nancy Weeks, aged 90 years.
In Knox, Jan. 22, Abby, wife of Joshua Stephenson, aged 65¼ years.
In Lewiston, Dec. 2, Harriet P. Plummer, aged 60 years.
In Norridgewock, Jan. 18, J. Robert Taylor, aged 71 years.
In New Sharon, Jan. 12, Mrs. Sanderson, mother of Mrs. John Neal.
In Portland, Jan. 22, Mrs. Nancy A. Field, aged 68 years; Jan. 25, Frederick W. Buckman, aged 24 years; Jan. 23. Alice Pearl, daughter of Wm. B. Brazier, aged 1¾ years.
In Phelon's Ferry, Hannah B., widow of Dominicus Getchell, aged 87½ years.
In Riverside, John Sturges, aged 84 years.
In Rockland, Jan. 24, Florence A., wife of Capt. Joseph L. Metcalf, aged 30 years; Jan. 21, Joseph H. Ulmer, aged 33½ years; Jan. 23, Nellie, daughter of Thomas and Lucy A. Lothrop, aged 10½ years; Jan. 18, Lilla, wife of George G. Lovejoy, aged 25 years; Jan. 18, infant daughter of(Bea). and Mary F. Leeman.
In Sullivan, Jan. 21, Harriet Noyes, aged 59½ years.
In Searsport, Jan. 15, George E. Moore, aged 55 years.
In saco, Jan. 21, Wm. Hopkins, aged 65 years.
In Scarborough, Jan 18, Mrs. Julia Plummer, aged 75 years; Jan. 19, Hattie Hanson, aged 36 years.
In Sedgwick, Jan 20, Mrs. Charity Herrick, aged 69 years.
In Wilton, Jan. 17, Jeremiah Mann, formerly of Farmington, aged 79½ years.
In Winthrop, Jan. 15, Stephen B. Tilton, aged 40 years; Jan. 25, Jacob Merrifield, aged 70 years.
In West Waterville, Jan. 23, Edwin S. Wheeler, aged 39¾ years; Jan 24, Georgia, wife of S. F. Jones, aged 30 years.
In Warren, Jan. 20, James Mallet, aged 73 years.
In Wiscasset, Jan. 15, Mrs. Mary Groves, aged 67 years.
In Waldoboro, Jan. 21, Nancy M. Creamer, aged 91¾ years; Jan. 22, Elmer E. Hurshelmer, aged 18½ years; Jan. 23. Leigh Van Buskirk, aged 4 months.
In W. Gouldsboro, Jan. 14, Thurlow Tracy, aged 9 years.
In West Minot, Jan. 19, Horace B. Hutchins, aged 39¾ years.
In Oldtown, Jan. 21, Mary L., wife of William M. Burnham, aged 67¼ years.
In Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 25, Mrs Isabel Haynes, aged 76 years.

HEART DISEASE
IS YOUR HEART SOUND?
Many people think themselves sick and doctor for kidney or liver troubles, or dyspepsia, while of the truth were known, the real cause is at the heart.
The renowned Dr. Cheesbrough, startlingly says "one-third of my subjects show signs of heart disease." Sudden death often follows, and yet man's twenty-eight pounds of blood passes through it once in a minute and a-half, resting not day or night! Surely this subject should have careful attention.
Dr. Graves a celebrated physician has prepared a specific for all heart disease and kindred disorders. It is known as Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator and can be obtained at your druggists, $1. per bottle, six bottle for $5 by express. Send stamp for Dr. Graves' thorough and exhaustive treatise. 60 P. H. Ingalls, Sole American Agent, Concord, N. H.
HEART TROUBLES

DIAMOND DYES.

ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR.
THE Best Dyes Ever Made.
FOR SILK, WOOL OR COTTON. FOR DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these ones. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT.

Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.
For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10cts. a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

The Great Healing Remedy.

CASTORIA

Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children's Complaints.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER
It has specific action on this most important organ, restoring it to healthy vigor of torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its speedy expulsion.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malarial poison in the blood, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
Sold BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

The great superiority of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP over all other cough remedies is attested by the immense popular demand for that old established remedy.
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 cents.

TO COAT & PANTALOON MANUFACTURERS!

Send your Addresses to
C. W. Simmons & Co.
OAK HALL,
BOSTON, MASS.
We are sending out large quantities of work and wish to add to our present list of workers. Send prices and references. 2111

G. W. SIMMONS & Co., Boston.

Garden Seeds DIRECT From the FARM.

Warranted, Fresh, Pure and Sure to Grow or Money Refunded.
Seeds for the Children's Gardens at 25 per cent. Discount.
If you or the Children want seeds, please send for my Catalogue for 1883, with directions for cultivation, FREE TO ALL. Address
JOSEPH HARRIS, Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y. 4t11

FITS

A Leading London Physician establishes an Office in New York for the cure of
EPILEPTIC FITS.
From Am. Journal of Medicine.
Dr. Ab. Meseroie (late of London,) who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt, treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his wonderful cure, free to any sufferer who may send their express and P. O. Address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Dr. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York. 8t11

State Normal School, FARMINGTON, ME.

Thoroughly organized Course of Study, Academic and Professional. Full Corps of Teachers. Fine Library and Apparatus. Tuition FREE to those preparing to Teach; others received on payment of Tuition. Spring Term begins on
TUESDAY, FEB. 27.
For Circulars, address the Principal,
C. C. ROUNDS.
4t11

HANSELL The Best Remedy for Raspberry and Strawberry Plants, and a best yield thereof of it. The Largest stock in the U. S. of
SMALL FRUITS,
embracing all valuable varieties, also a superior stock of Fruit Trees. Lovett's Small Fruits are the best. Catalogue with Plant-ing Directions (colored plates), telling how to get and grow them, honest descriptions, fair prices, and useful Fruit Calendar now ready. Address
J. T. LOVETT, Little Silver, N. J.
Introducer of Cuthbert Raspberry. Manchester Strawberry
3t11eow

HONEY BEES.

The New System of Bee-Keeping.
Every one who has a Farm or Garden can keep Bees on my plan, with good profit. I have invented a Hive and New System of Bee Management, which completely changes the whole process of Bee-keeping, and renders the business pleasant and profitable. I have received One Hundred Dollars Profit from Sale of Box Honey, from One Hive of Bees in one year. *Illustrated Circular of Full Particulars Free.*
Mrs. LIZZIE E. COTTON, West Gorham Me. 4t11*

GIVEN AWAY

Ladies canvassing for Tea will do well to send for our Premium List. We have premiums for orders from $5 to $50, including Gold Band Tea Sets, Waltham Watches, etc. We send thousands of these orders every year, and have yet to hear of any dissatisfaction from those receiving them. Any lady reader of this paper wishes for a beautiful Gold Band Tea Set, they will find it to their advantage to send us a postal for further information.
ATLANTIC TEA COMPANY,
Address PITCHBURG, MASS.
4t1eow

DISCHARGE OF INSOLVENT.

A HEARING will be had on the petition of William F. Robie of Readfield, for a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Insolvency laws of Maine, at the Probate Court Room in Augusta, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1883, at 2 o'clock, P. M. HOWARD OWEN, Register of the Court of Insolvency.
Augusta, Jan 22, 1883. 2t11*

The great superiority of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP over all other cough remedies is attested by the immense popular demand for that old established remedy.
Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 cents.

The Sugarmaker's Friend.

Various other kinds thrown away. Why so? It is because twenty-five per cent. more and a better quality of sugar is made every year from POST'S EUREKA Sap SPOUTS than from any others, is the verdict of over 40,000 maple sugar makers that use them. Their perfect working with the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed. Only a trial is needed to convince one of their superiority over all others. If every Sugar Maker not having tested them, will tap half his sugar bush with the EUREKAS the coming season, a full supply the following season will be the result. If you fail to procure a supply of a Hardware dealer or Agent, I will deliver at any Railroad station named in U. S. east of the Mississippi River not less than 100 Spouts on receipt of these prices. I will send you samples of my No. 1 and No. 2 Spouts, postpaid, on receipt of three U. S. 3-cent Stamps. Descriptive circulars sent free. Address orders at once to C. C. POST, Burlington, Vt.
CAUTION.—Any other Spout with parallel edges, or flanges with chambers between them for the free flow of sap, a bucket hanger, Integral or detachable, or a drop lip thereon, infringe my patents. Buy EUREKAS only and avoid becoming infringers.

No. 2, $4.25 per hundred.
4t10

Shepard Church Collection

For Quartet and Chorus Choirs.
A fine collection of Quartets and Anthems of a novel and striking character, by such composers as Gounod, Stainer, Rubenstein, Sullivan, Rheinberger, Franz and Schubert, in all about 50 pieces, by about 40 noted musicians. Compiled and arranged by W. M. RICHARDSON and J. E. BURGESS. The solo singers are well remembered. Price $1 25.

Dobson's Universal BANJO Instructor.

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Poetry.

An Old Garden.

Somewhere in the Past so golden,
Whose sweet memories are my own,
Was a garden, large and sunny,
Filled with blossoms whence the bees
Gathered richest stores of honey.
And the rose-shrubs screw like trees;
With fair petals round them strewn.

Sloping downward to a river,
Grassy terraces were there;
And great beds of daintiest flowers,
Pansies with their purple glow,
Palest woodbines wreathed in bowers;
And the streamlet ran below
Singing to these creatures fair
Through the blessed summer hours.

You could wander at your leisure
With a deep and quiet content;
You could lose yourself in sweetness;
Hedges of the May rose grew
With a lavish full completeness;
And bright lilacs, stooped in dew,
Shook above your head, and bent
To each wind with every pleasure.

Softly in the verdant mazes
Of green walks your footsteps fell;
And the murmur of the river,
Like a song of love and rest,
Seemed as warble on forever;
Then some bird with russet breast
Startled, flew across the scene
From its nest among the daisies.

Then in Autumn what a treasure
Of all sweetest fruits you found
Hanging from each laden tree,
Ripening on the sunny wall;
And you picked them at your pleasure.
They were free to you and all,
As the sun and wind are free,
Scattered in rich plenty round.

Ah, those days of untold sweetness!
Scenes of bliss and hours of Hope and Rest!
Who shall tell their wondrous beauty?
Who shall bring again the Past?
Years grow swifter in their fleetness,
And our spirits murmur sadly
That "the olden days were best."

Our Story Teller.

"It."

[A Prize Story, translated from the German.]

Returning from a business trip, I entered my wife's boudoir, and found her kneeling before a low chair, on which sat a boy baby with large, round and wondering eyes She got up and came rustling in her silken robe de chambre to meet me. She reached out her hand and greeted me not more heartily nor yet more formally than we were accustomed to meet each other in those days.

"There it is," said my wife, pointing to the child.

"What?" asked I. But she stooped down before the little stranger, held a biscuit close to his little upturned face, and tried turning toward me, replied:

"Well, you know—did we not read of it in the newspaper? Don't you remember—the day before yesterday? And is it not beautiful?"

Now I did recollect that a few nights before she had held the Gazette under the light of my student lamp, and pointing with her finger to an advertisement, said to me, "Please read that." It was the well known appeal, the cry of despair from a bleeding heart, addressed to "good people". A child was offered for adoption to persons well off. "What would you think of our taking it?" my wife had said; and I had returned the paper to her with a shrug of my shoulders.

"But, Martha, what have you done?" cried I, in a tone vibrating with anger. "You have really—?"

"Certainly, as you see. And then it belongs to me: I myself have settled everything with the poor mother, who is in reality to be pitied. I have sworn to take good care of it; and so I will indeed."

I at once gave up all serious objection. Had we not been accustomed for years to act independently of each other? Our marriage was not a happy one although we had not married for love. During the noise and bustle of the crowded exchange, our fathers had contracted this union. She had to tear her heart from a beloved one, and in mine had glowed a passion, not yet subdued, for a parental wish not conquered. We chose to be obedient children: and so it happened.

At the commencement we were to each other a silent reproach; after which followed a declared war, until finally we came to a polite but gloomy peace.

Well, this child belonged entirely to her! I heard later on that she had given the mother $1,000, the price of a set of jewels which she sold secretly.

"Why did you not tell me of it?" said I, half angrily.

"Because it would have been too late, if I had waited for your return to the city; and besides I wanted to have it entirely for myself; I want to call it my own;" said she pouting.—"as I own my dogs; her canaries, her gold fishes—that I could endure: but that she wanted to have her child for herself alone, that was too much for me. The thought of it tortured me one, two days long. On the third day, my wife having gone out in her carriage, there came a veiled woman and demanded entrance. It was the mother. She crept, she shrunk, she glided into the room, and with a half suppressed sob, begged to see her child once more. She could not part from him forever without imprinting one more kiss upon his cheeks. I opened my safe quickly: "Here my good woman," said I, "take that, they have not given you enough." Years will elapse, perhaps, before you are begged me not to judge her too harshly; she had another child, a cripple and helpless; she herself was sick and would not live much longer, and what was to become of the children? Then she thought——I myself had to finish the sentence, which a violent fit of coughing had interrupted.—Yes", she had thought, it will sell the healthy one, in order that the money may help the cripple when I am gone."

No, she must not be judged harshly; we rich ones know but little of the trials and temptations of the poor.

When my wife returned, I gave her an account of the call I had had, adding that I had given to the unfortunate one exactly the same amount as my wife had. "Now," said I, "you see that the child belongs to both of us." She bit her lip with her little white teeth.

"It is all the same to me," said she, after a moment's reflection; and with that she pressed a tender kiss on the little boy's mouth. It sounded almost like a challenge.

"Our child!" It escaped me, I saw it. And the changes that were made in our household for his sake were made entirely without me. Sometimes after the most important things were decided, my consent was then asked. "We are obliged to have a nurse, I hired one, Anselm,"—I nodded silently.—"We must fit up a nursery; that room is too warm for the child." I nodded silently, but I heard the sound of the workmen, who were already busy in the hall. What could I do better? Was it not all done for our child?

My wife and I could not talk much about the child, and when we did mention it we used only the name "it". But this "it" could be heard through the house at almost any time of the day.

"It must have its own name," said I one day.

"I entirely forgot to ask the mother—I mean the woman—what it's name is," answered my wife. "She intended to come again. But she does not come, she must certainly be sick. Now, I call it Max Max is a pretty, short name: is it not?"—"Hm," returned I between two draughts of my cigar, "Fritz would also be a quite pretty name,"—"One can not change the name now, on account of the domestics," answered she shortly; and then called out loudly, "Is Max up already?" Never mind was it not our child?

Once, though, I played my justifiable part toward our child. At dinner it was always served at a little table in an adjoining room. At such times we could hear between the soundly supping parents of our conversation its merry prattling, accompanied by the clattering of its spoon. My wife had no rest; there was a continual coming and going between us and him: the soup might be too hot; and he might eat too much: "Wife," said I very quietly but very decidedly, "from to-morrow it shall eat with us at our table. It is old enough now, with its two years."

From that time on "it" ate with us. He sat there in his high chair like a prince, close to my wife; both opposite to me like deluded enemies, as it were. The yellowish paleness of poverty had yielded to a fine aristocratic pink in his little cheeks: which now becoming quite chubby, sat quite comfortable on the stiff folds of the napkin. It worked powerfully at its soup; and now it had finished, set up the spoon like a sceopter in its little round fist on the table. My wife and I had exchanged a word, and now again we sat silent, its large eyes began to open wider and wider. They stared on me; it stared at me with a surprised, almost quiet expression, as if they had a presentiment that all was not right between us. I confess that these days embarrassed me, and that I had a feeling of relief when Frederick entered with a dish. And I think that my wife felt the same.

And the following days, there were the same large, wondering eyes, like an appealing question, staring into the pauses of our conversation. It sounds ridiculous, but it is nevertheless true, we were culprits before the child, we two grown persons! And by degrees our conversation became more animated. The occasional prattlings of the little one were noticed and spoken about, indeed sometimes there was mutual laughter at his attempts to speak.

Ah! how light, how bell like pure sounded her laughter! Had I never then heard that before? And what was the matter with me, that I sometimes bent over my writing desk, listening, as though I heard from a distance these same silvery tones?

With the first sunny spring days, "It" began to play in the garden, which I could overlook from my seat in my office. She was generally with him. I could hear the sound of his little feet on the pebbles, and then her footsteps. Now she would playfully chase him, and a chorus of twittering sparrows would join their notes with the merry laughter. Now she would catch him and kiss his cheeks over and over. Once I opened my window; a warm, balsamic air streamed around me, and a butterfly fluttered in and lit on my inkstand. Just then she came out of the green, vine grown bower; she was dressed in a dazzling white negligee, trimmed with costly lace; all over her streamed the golden sunshine, except that her face was overshadowed by the pink of her parasol.

How slim she appeared! how graceful in her movements! Had I been blind? Truly the aunts and cousins were right; she was in reality beautiful! A sweet smile transformed her features; she was happy—certainly in this moment she was—and her happiness came from her child. Then a voice made itself heard in my breast, which said very plainly, "You are a monster!" I got up and walked to the window. "It is a beautiful day," called I. I know not how cold and prosaic it must have sounded to her. It came like a heavy cloud shadow over a sunny landscape. She answered something that I did not understand; but the brightness was gone from her little face. Then she took up the child, who was stretching out his arms to her, and kissed and caressed him before my eyes.

There it was when the first feeling of jealousy was aroused in me; a jealousy truly, but what a strange jealousy, which could not make clear to itself who was its object! If "It" said "mamma" to her, there came a pain in my heart; and the caresses with which she overwhelmed him almost drove me wild. I was jealous of both! It pained me that I had no part in this yearning of love; that I was not the third in the union. I exerted myself to gain a part of their love. I did it very clumsily. The child persevered in a certain shyness, and she—had I not kept myself forcibly away from her during these long, long years.

One day at the dinner table, after a skirmish of words, came a great stillness between us, a stillness more painful than it had ever been. I glanced down at the flowers on my plate of Saxon porcelain, my displeasure showing in my face; but I felt plainly that "it" had its eyes fixed on me, and also her eyes! It was as if those four eyes burned on my forehead. Then sounded suddenly in the stillness: "Papa!" and again louder and more courageous: "papa!" I shuddered. "It" sat there and stared, now very much frightened, over at me, wondering perhaps whether a storm would be raised by its "Papa." But her face was suffused with glowing redness, and her half opened lips trembled slightly.

There came a flood of gladness over my heart. Certainly no one but her had taught him this "Papa." Why did I not, with a spring, bound toward her, and with one word, one embrace, strike out the loneliness of these last six years? One right word in this moment and all would have been well. It remained unspoken; I seemed to have lost all power to act, but on a certain page of my ledger are still traces of the tears I shed in anger at my own stupidity.

I felt myself more and more unhappy in my loneliness. Jealousy grew in me; it gave me all sorts of foolish thoughts. I wanted to rebel against the little autocrat; that would be ridiculous. I wanted to give her the choice between him and me. I audacious one, I knew very well which side her heart would choose. At another time I was ready to take steps in order to find the mother, and with the power of gold force her to take back her child—behind my wife's back? That would be cowardly.

I could no longer fix my mind on business. I mistrusted even myself. People asked what was the matter with me. I feigned illness.

The sunshine would not let itself be banished, and the spirit of love was stronger than I. With his flaming sword he drove me out. "I must take a long journey, Martha." My voice trembled as I said this. My wife must have noticed it; for something like moist, shining pity trembled in her beautiful eyes. At my taking leave, she held the little one toward me and asked in soft, caressing tones, "Will you not say adieu to our child?" I took up the little one perhaps too roughly; at all events, he began to cry and to resist my caresses. Then I put him down and hastened away.

I traveled in uncertainty through the world, and behold! after the first few days, in addition to my ordinary traveling companion, bad humor, there came another fellow who told me plainly that I was a fool. First it sounded like a whisper, then louder and louder: "You are a downright fool." Finally I read it in the newspaper before me: it was traced on the blue mountains; the locomotive shrieked it to me. Yes, I believed it, why did I not then and there turn my face homeward? Well, the fool must first travel it all off before every thing would be right again.

At last, one day, with a violent beating of the heart, I again entered my dwelling. What a solemn stillness reigned there! I could now hear the sound of whispering voices; my wife came toward me: "It is sick, very sick" moaned she, 'it will surely die!" I tried to comfort her. Only a short time, however, proved that her fears were but too well grounded. During the last night, we both sat by the little bed; she there, and I here. Each of us holding one of his little hands. Ah! those feverish pulse beats!—every stroke sounding like an appeal: "Love each other, love each other; be good!" We felt eventually these throbbings, and we understood the appeal. Our eyes met full and earnest through the glistening tears, as if in a first, holy vow. Words would have seemed a sacrilege then.

Not long after, we laid our darling in the warm spring earth.

When we again sat down at our table, there was a stillness between us; but it was not the same stillness as that which the little stranger had broken in upon with his parting "Papa." Even by the wall still stood his high armchair, and on the little board before it lay his spoon scepter. My wife reached her fine, white hand over the table, and asked, "Did you also love it?—at least a little?" Her voice trembled. "My wife! my sweet, my own wife!" called I. Then I fell at her feet and held her hands fast in mine, "I love thee, my wife, O, my wife!"

After the first emotion had subsided, I pointed to the armchair; "The little one came to teach us love," whispered I. "And when it had finished its teachings it went again to the angels," added she, through her tears.

* * * * *

One day the physician stepped out of my wife's room, with a smiling face. He touched the little armchair as he passed it, saying: "Let it stand there; you will need it again."

Really? Was it possible? Had I deserved such happiness?

As I held my wife close to my heart in my irrepressible joy, I could not forbear to bend down to her blushing little face, and say, "We will love it dearly, very dearly. Is it not so?"

THE STATE PRISON. The officers of the State prison report that since the abolition of capital punishment the percentage of life sentences has been annually increasing: that the only object in life of this class of convicts is to get out, and they will not hesitate to commit any crime to accomplish that object, knowing that it can be no worse for them. The large debt which in 1880 hung over the prison, drawing 6 per cent. interest, has been ascertained, audited and a large portion paid. The manufacture of boots and shoes has been discontinued, and only carriage and harness making is now carried on. The general appearance of the prison has been improved. The articles of food entering into subsistence are good, and each and every prisoner has all that he desires. There has been a decrease in the number of convicts during the year, and a large per cent. of it from the able bodied, producing class, while nearly all of the non-producing force is left, and many of the same class have come during the year, thus reducing the class of prisoners that help pay the expenses of the prison. The decrease in the number of convicts during the past four years has been as follows: In 1879 there were 206; in 1880, 199; in 1881, 184; in 1883, 147. Three convicts adjudged insane according to law yet remain at the prison, though the Governor and Council have been duly notified of their condition. The inspectors recommend an appropriation of $13,696 66 to enable the Warden to pay all the bills outstanding against the prison. The Warden in his report makes the following pertinent remarks: "A visit to the penal institutions of neighboring States has intensified my regret that ours is so far behind in its make-up and appointments. It has been said of our prison that it was built in 1824 and is just so far behind the times," and I am forced to admit that there is more truth than I could wish in the assertion."

There's many a man whose highest ambition is to successfully contest a seat on a nail keg in a corner grocery.

Young Folks' Column.

The Curfew Heroine.

"Curfew Must Not Ring To-night."

It lacked quite half an hour of Curfew toll. The old bell-ringer came from under the wattled roof of his cottage stoop and stood with uncovered head in the clear, sweet-scented air. He had grown blind and deaf in the service, but his arm was as muscular as ever, and he who listened this day marked no faltering in the heavy metallic throbs of the cathedral bell. Old Jasper had lived through many changes. He had tolled out his notes of mourning for good Queen Bess, and with tears scarcely dry he had rung the glad tidings of the coronation of James. Charles I. had been crowned, reigned, and expiated his weakness before all England in Jasper's time; and now he, who under his army held all the commonwealth in the hollow of his hand, ruled as more than monarch; and still the old man, with the habit of a long life upon him, rang his matin in sorrow.

Jasper stood alone now, lifting his dimmed eyes up to the softly-dappled sky.

The wails of his memory seemed so written over—so crossed and recrossed by the annals of the years that had gone before—that there seemed little room for anything in the present. Little recked he that Cromwell's spearsmen were camped on the moor beyond the village—that Cromwell himself rode with his guardsmen a league away; he only knew that the bell that had been rung in the tower when William the Conqueror made curfew a law had been spared by Puritan and Roundhead, and that his arm for sixty years had never failed him at eventide.

He was moving with slow step toward the gate when a woman came hurriedly in from the street and stood beside him—a lovely woman, but with a face so blanched that it seemed carved in the whiteness of marble with all its roundness and dimples. Her great, solemn eyes were raised to the aged face in pitiful appeal, and the lips were forming words that he could not understand.

"Speak up, lass! I am deaf, and cannot hear you chatter."

The voice was raised, and the hands clasped and unclasped, and wrung themselves together palm and palm.

"For heaven's sake, Jasper, do not ring the curfew to-night!"

"What, no ring curfew? Ye must be deft, lassie."

"Jasper, for sweet heaven's sake—for my sake—for one night in all your long life forget to ring the bell! Fail this once, and my lover shall live whom Cromwell says shall die at curfew toll. Do you hear? —my lover, Richard Temple. See, Jasper, here is money to make your old age happy. I sold my jewels that the Lady Maud gave me, and the gold shall all be yours for one curfew less."

"Would ye bribe me, Lily de Vere? Ye're a changeling. Ye've na the blood of the Plantagenets in ye're veins as ye're mother had. What, corrupt the bell-ringer under her Majesty, good Queen Bess! Not for all the gold that Lady Maud could bring me! What is your lover to me? Babes have been born and strong men have died before now at the ringing of my bell. Awa'!"

And out on the village green, with the solemn shadows of the heavens lengthening over it, a strong man awaited the curfew to toll for his death. He stood, handsome and brave and tall—taller by an inch than the tallest pikeman that guarded him.

What had he done that he should die? Little it mattered in those days, when the sword that the great Cromwell wielded was so prone to fall, what he or others had done. He had been scribe to the late Lord up at the castle, and Lady Maud, forgetting that men must woo and woman must wait, had given her heart to him without the asking, while the gentle Lily de Vere, distant kinswoman and poor companion to her lady, without seeking, found the treasure of his own love and held them fast. Then he joined the army, and made one of the pious soldiers whose passions were never stirred but by sign or symbol of popery. But a scorned woman's hatred had reached him even there. Enemies and deep plots had compassed him about and conquered him. To-night he was to die.

The beautiful world lay as a vivid picture before him. The dark greenwood above the rocky hill where Robin Hood and his merry men had dwelt; the frowning castle with its drawbridge and square towers; the long stretch of moor with the purple shadows upon it; the green, straight walk of the village; the birds overhead, even the daisies at his feet, he saw. But, ah! more vividly than all, he saw the great red sun with its hazy veil lingering on the trees, as though it pitied him with more than human pity.

He was a God-fearing and God-serving man. He had long made his peace with heaven. Nothing stood between him and death—nothing rose pleading between him and those who were to destroy him but the sweet face of Lily de Vere, whom he loved. She had knelt at Cromwell's feet and pleaded for his life. She had wearied heaven with her prayers, but all without avail.

Slowly now the great sun went down. Slowly the last red rim was hid behind the greenwood. Thirty seconds more and his soul would be with his God. The color did not forsake his cheeks. The dark rings of hair lay upon a warm breast. It was his purpose to die as martyrs and brave men die. What was life that he should cling to it? He almost felt the air pulsate with the first heavy roll of the death knell, but no sound came. Still facing the soldiers, with his cold gray eyes upon them, he waited. The crimson banners in the west were paling to pink. The kine had ceased their lowing and had been gathered into the brickyards.

All nature has sounded her curfew; but old Jasper was silent.

The bell-ringer, with his gray head yet bared, had traversed half the distance that lay between his cottage and the ivy-covered tower when a form went flitting past him, with pale, shadowy robes flinging around it, and hair that the low western lights touched and tinted as with a halo.

"Ah, Huldah, Huldah!" the old man muttered; "how swift she flies! I will come soon dear. My work is almost done."

Huldah was the good wife who had gone from him in her early womanhood, and for whose loss he had mourned all his life.

But the fleeting form was not Huldah's; it was Lily de Vere, hurried by a sudden and desperate purpose toward the cathedral.

"So help me God, curfew shall not ring to-night! Cromwell and his dragoons come this way. Once more I will kneel at his feet and plead."

She entered the ruined arch. She wrenched from its fastenings the carved and worm-eaten door that barred the way to the tower. She ascended with flying and frenzied footsteps; her prayers lifted up to God for Richard's deliverance from peril.

The bats flew out and shook the dust of centuries from the black carvings. As she went up she caught glimpses of the interior of the great building, with its groined roof, its chevrons and clustered columns; its pictured saint and carved image of the Virgin, which the pillagers of ages had spared to be dealt with by time, the most relentless vandal of all.

Up—still up—beyond the rainbow tints thrown by the stained glass across her death-white brow; up—still up—past open arcade and arch, with gruffin and gargoyle staring at her from under bracket and cornice, with all the hideousness and medieval carving; the stairs, flight by flight growing frailer beneath her young feet; now but a slender network between her and the outer world, but still up.

Her breath was coming short and gasping. She saw through an open space old Jasper cross the road at the foot of the tower. Oh, how far! The second treasures which Cromwell, with all his blood-bought commonwealth, could not purchase from her. Up—ah there, just above her with its great brazen mouth and wicked tongue, the bell hung.

A worm-eaten block for a step, and one small white hand had clasped itself above the clapper—the other prepared, and trembling, to rise and clasp its mate, and the feet to swing off—and thus she waited. Jasper was old and slow, but he was sure, and it came at last. A faint quiver, and the young feet swung from their rest, and the tender hands clasped for more than their precious life the writhing thing. There was a grinding and cracking of the rude pulleys above, and then the strokes came heavy and strong. Jasper's hand had not forgot its cunning, nor his arm its strength. The tender, soft form was swung and dashed to and fro. But she clung to and caressed the cold, cruel thing. Let one stroke come, and a thousand might follow—for its fatal work would be done. She wreathed her white arms about it, so that at every pull of the great ropes it crushed into the flesh. It tore her, and wounded, and bruised; but there in the solemn twilight the brave woman swung, and fought with the curfew; and God gave her victory.

The old bell-ringer said to himself: "Ay, Huldah, my work is done. The pulleys are getting too heavy for my old arms. My ears, too, have failed me. I dinna hear one stroke of the curfew. Dear old bell, it is my cure that have gone false and not you. Farewell, old friend."

And just beyond the worn pavement a shadow form again went flitting past him. There were drops of blood upon the white garments, and the face was like the face of one who walked in her sleep, and the hands hung wounded and powerless at her side.

Cromwell paused with his horsemen under the dismantled May-pole before the village green. He saw the man who was to die at sunset standing up in the dusky air, tall as a king and beautiful as Absalom. He gazed with knitted brow and angry eye, but his lips did not give utterance to the quick command that trembled on them, for a girl came flying toward him, Pikemen and archer stood aside to let her pass. She threw herself upon the turf at his horse's feet; she lifted her bleeding and tortured hands to his gaze, and once more poured out her prayer for the life of her lover; with trembling lips she told him why Richard still lived—why the curfew had not sounded.

Lady Maud, looking out of her latticed window at the castle, saw the great Protector dismount, lift the fainting form in his arms and bear her to her lover. She saw the guards release the prisoner, and she heard the shouts of joy at his deliverance; then she welcomed the night that shut the scene out from her envious eye and sepultured her in its gloom.

At the next matin bell old Jasper died, and at curfew toll he was laid beside the wife who had died in his youth, but the memory of whom had been with him always.

GRANGE NOTES. The following is a list of officers of Rainbow Grange, No. 203, North Brooksville, installed for 1883: C. H. Perkins, M.; A. A. Grindle, O.; Alpheus Herrick, L.; William Cane, S.; Washington Gray, A. S.; Emery H. Green, C.; Cheicius Gray, T.; N. F. Norton, Sec.; Joshua Snow, G. H.; Clara Gray, P.; Lottie Grindle, F.; Ida M. Gott, Ceres.; Margie E. Jones, L. A. S. This Grange has now 189 members, five who have been voted upon, who have not taken the first degree, and three applications. The Grange has a large store, the trade of which has been over $20,000 the past year.

Buxton Grange has elected the following officers: B. F. Carter, M.; M. L. H. Owen, O.; Horace Harmon, L.; J. O. Harmon, S.; Samuel Elden, A. S.; Joseph Davis, Chap.; L. J. Milliken, T.; C. A. L. Treadwell, Sec.; T. K. Emery, G. K.; Mrs. B. F. Carter, Ceres; Mrs. C. A. Treadwell, Pomona; Mrs. Chas. H. Hill, Flora; Ida Hill, L. A. S.; Lorenzo Ridlon, Chorister.

At the regular meeting of Sedgwick Grange No. 244, P. of H., the following officers were installed for the year 1883, by Noah Norton, Esq., Past Master of Rainbow Grange, Brooksville. Rev. Jos. H. Taylor, M.; I. M. Allen, Jr., O.; A. P. Carrier, C.; C. P. Clapp, S.; Mr. M. Frees, man., A. S.; F. P. Allen, Chap.; D. J. Allen, T.; Miss H. E. Ober, Sec.; G. M. Allen, G. K; Miss Ella M. Thurston, Pomona; Mrs. A. E. Freeman, Flora; Mrs. Hattie Allen, Ceres; Miss Carrie J. Allen, L. A. S.

North Star Grange, Dixmont, takes the lead of the State with 187 members. The regular attendance at the meetings of this Grange is about one hundred and twenty-five.

Worthy Master Roble has made the following appointments of Grange Deputies throughout the state:

Androscoggin, Fred A. Allen, East Auburn; L. P. Bradford, Turner Center.

Aroostook, Charles R. Gilman, Houlton; E. E. Parkhurst, Mapleville Center.

Cumberland, Samuel Bell, West Falmouth; W. W. Andrews, Otisfield.

Franklin, R. P. Thompson, Jay; C. V. Pinkham, North Chesterville.

Hancock, A. H. Whitmore, Bucksport.

Kennebec, John B. Ripley, Pittston; S. C. Watson, West Waterville.

Knox, Galen Keen, West Appleton; W. H. Moody, Liberty.

Lincoln, George Walter, North Waldoboro.

Oxford, S. S. Smith, Norway; Albion K. P. Googins, East Hiram.

Penobscot, O. H. Wakefield, East Lowell; Willard B. Hayford, East Dixmont.

Piscataquis, Obed Towne, East Dover.

Sagadahoc, W. S. Rogers, Topsham.

Somerset, A. E. Smiley, Skowhegan; J. S. McIntire, Solon.

Waldo, Daniel O. Bowen, Morrill.

York, Horace Homan, Buxton Centre; John Hall, North Berwick.

At Large, D. H. Thing, W. Mt. Vernon; Nelson Ham, Lewiston; C. M. Freeman, Veazie; Richard Nutter, Dexter; F. W. Ritchie, Monroe.

The officers of Evening Star Grange, Washington, were recently installed by Past Master S. O. Bartlett, assisted by Bro. A. Linscott, and Sister M. Briant, viz.: W. L. McDowell, M.; Milton Thurston, O.; H. G. McCurdy, L.; John Whitmore, S.; A. E. Johnston, A. S.; Pauline Linscott, C.; Wm. McDowell, T.; N. Poland, Sec.; Geo. Danforth, G. K.; Ada McDowell, T.; Caleb Ellis, F.; L. B. Wilson, C.; Orie Linscott, L. A. S.

An Old-Time Husking Bee.

Well, here we are in the big fragrant barn, with the forty lads and lasses. There has been a clean sweeping between the mows, and the floor is as neat as the deck of a man-of-war. It is 8 o'clock of a November evening—sharp without, to be sure, and a bit frosty within, but what care we, with our coats and caps and shawls and mittens on? A goodly number of lanterns have been hung from the beams and over the doors and on a wire stretched between the mows, and it is light enough to see the glow of health on the cheeks of the boys and girls and to reveal the traces of the paint-pot and the burnt match and the powder rag if there were any there.

The good man of the—barn and his buxom dame go about shaking hands with the young people, and asking after the "folks," and when their "huskin' is comin' off?" and how many cows they are milking, and so forth, without once troubling their heads about introducing their guests or seeing that they are "paired off," which is a spontaneous process in country gatherings, and always happens of itself. Later in the evening it is expected that more of the old folks will drop in, just to see how the husking comes out and sample some of the good cheer. Their days of gratuitous activity have long since passed, but they do "love to see the young folks enjoy themselves" in the profitable combination of business and pleasure.

When the guests have all arrived the boys go to work and pull great armfuls of hay from the mow, which they spread around the heap of corn. Then each seats himself by his favorite girl, draws a bundle of husks into the hay between them and the husking begins. Work is by no means suffered however, to interefere with play. The merry joke goes round; the stolen mitten travels about the circle and back to its owner at last. If a girl happens to pull the husk from a dark red ear, she must forfeit a kiss to the lad who is nearest or quickest to snatch it. As fast as the ears are removed from the husks they are thrown into two separate piles, one for each party, on opposite sides of the heap, and there is sure to be a deal of pleasant rivalry to see which side will have the larger heap of corn when the husking is done. It is wonderful to see how fast the mountain of unhusked corn is lowered, though the farmer and his boys keep bringing fresh basketfuls and piling them on the heap. A perfect storm of the golden ears keeps raining on each pile of corn.

As the supply of material fails the contest waxes warmer. The girls throw off their hoods and shawls, and the boys fling aside their overcoats. The warm blood of health rushes to each cheek, and the faster the hands fly the brighter do the faces grow, and the last few ears are scrabbled for by the contending sides, and with shouts of merriment the husking is finished. The victorious side is first served with refreshments. Great platefuls of doughnuts and "fritters," and slices of savory cake, pies cut in generous pieces, cider and apples, nuts and home-made candy are passed around. The "old folks" come stamping in by twos and threes, and are immediately assailed with conflicting stories of individual prowess and associate achievement, and then stuffed with good things to stop their laughing. By 11.30 o'clock the festivities are over, and the merry company disperses two and two. The farmer takes down the lanterns, closes the big barn and retires to the kitchen to smoke his pipe and calculate how many bushels of corn he will have when it is "off the ear".

A story is told in Michigan about one of the members of the Detroit conference which is too good to keep. He was spending a day in the country, and was invited to dine. They had chicken for dinner, of course, much to the grief of a little boy in the household, who had lost his favorite hen to supply the feast. After dinner prayer was proposed, and while the preacher was praying a poor little lonesome chicken came running under the house crying for its absent mother. The little boy could restrain himself no longer. He put his mouth down to a hole in the floor and shouted: "Peepy, peepy, I didn't kill your mother. They killed her for that big preacher's dinner." The "Amen" was said very suddenly.

"Why are those things on your dress called bugle trimmings?" George wanted to know. "Oh," Emily replied, lightly, "because pa blows so over the bill."

Vegetine!

Purifies the Blood Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of car-fully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Fulness at the Stomach, and all disease that arise from impure blood. Pelatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

VEGETINE The great success of the VEGETINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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We present no pretended miracle.—"Truth is mighty and must prevail."—No sophistry can withstand the power of its honest utterance.

Editor of Evening Press:—

DEAR SIR,—Feeling deeply grateful for the great benefits which I have received from the use of a very valuable article which has its origin and home in our beautiful city, and hoping that others who are afflicted as I have been may find like relief from its use, I beg the indulgence of a few lines in your valuable paper for the privilege of communicating to you a brief statement of facts, for the benefit of the multitude of sufferers to be met with on every side. Many of my friends well know that I have been very severely afflicted with heart disease for a number of years, and have suffered from it as only those can suffer who have that disease; it reduced my strength so low that I could scarcely walk across my room, and the least exertion rendered me so shortbreathed that I dared scarcely move, and life seemed very burdensome. I was treated for my malady by the best physicians, and derived no benefit from their treatment or prescriptions until I was advised by my family physician to use Hunt's Remedy, as my trouble was caused by inaction of my kidneys, which affected very seriously the action of my heart. I commenced taking it (having little faith in it or any other medicine), and it has helped me wonderfully, and I am now a great deal better, and have been ever since I began its use. In fact I have taken no medicine that has benefited me so greatly. My breathing is easy, and I have gained in strength so much that I am able to do my housework. I cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy to all who may be afflicted as I have been, or who are suffering from general debility and nervous prostration.

Respectfully,
MRS. A. O. ROCKWELL,
Pearl Street, Providence, R. I.

A standard medicine for curing Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Kidney, Bladder, and Glandular Maladies is Hunt's Remedy. Female Weakness, Pain in the back and loins, Gravel, Diabetes, Intemperance, Excess, and Prostration of the nervous system are cured by Hunt's Remedy. Hunt's Remedy imparts health and vigor to the constitution when it has become debilitated. Hunt's Remedy restores the invalid to health.

One Fool Among Many.

Wrecked by his Untempered Ambition —A Lighthouse on the Shoals.

"I ought to have stopped five years before I did; but I thought it wouldn't amount to anything, so I kept on. I was a fool, of course—but who isn't, when ambition and the chance of making money spurs him on? I only hope I shall get well enough to digest another square meal some time without a rebellion in my stomach."

The speaker was one of the best known civil engineers and mining experts in this country; hardy by nature as a buffalo, but broken down by hard study and the merciless lashing administered to his mind and body by his own hand during the earlier part of his career. At fifty he is prematurely gray, bent in form and dispirited. Dyspepsia did it—Dyspepsia, the self-inflicted curse of the American in every department of toil.

I am thirty-five years old," writes Mr. Charles H. Watts, of West Somers, Putnam County, N. Y., and had suffered from dyspepsia for fifteen years Tried everything.... At last gave Parker's Ginger Tonic a chance to show what it could do for me It proved its ability by CURING me. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with dyspepsia in any form." Mr. G. R. Cole, druggist, of Carmel, N. Y., certifies to the truth of Mr. Watts' statement.

Gloom, despondency, hopelessness, disgust with all labor, sleeplessness, horrid dreams to render bed-time like the hour of execution to a criminal—these are some of Dyspepsia's favorite tricks. The Dyspeptic knows what Coleridge meant when he said: "Night is my hell." Parker's Ginger Tonic is Dyspepsia, purifies the blood, disperses Rheumatism and all chronic ailments. Prices 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Hiscox & Co., New York.

New Life

is given by using Brown's Iron Bitters. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. Brown's Iron Bitters ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for Brown's Iron Bitters, and *insist* on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as "*just as good.*" The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country, as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equaled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. It seems to act directly on the Liver, and by restoring that organ to healthy action will overcome it. PILES. In almost every case of Piles, Kidney-Wort will give immediate relief. A few doses will relieve all kinds of Piles even when physicians and all other remedies have failed. Price $1. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT

REMEMBER THIS. IF YOU ARE SICK.

If you are sick, HOP BITTERS will surely aid Nature in making you well again when all else fails.

If you are comparatively well, but feel the need of a grand tonic and stimulant, never rest easy till you are made a new being by the use of

HOP BITTERS.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for

HOP BITTERS

are the sovereign remedy in all such complaints. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to

HOP BITTERS.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of

HOP BITTERS.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, HOP BITTERS will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, health and comfort. In short, they cure ALL diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, &c., and

$500

will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. **Will you let them suffer?**

Cleanse, Purify and Enrich the Blood

—WITH—

HOP BITTERS,

And you will have no sickness or suffering, or doctor's bills to pay. 4d11